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PRICE TWO CENTS VOL. XXXIV—ATLANTA, GA. SATURDAY, MORNING. OCTOBER 5 1901—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS

ROOSEVELT OPENS GUESSING MATCH

Bruce's Successor in Alabama Has Aroused the Political Workers.

TWO STRONG MEN HAVE BEEN PUT FORWARD

Democrats Have Had Little to Say in the Matter So Far, But to Their Utterances the President Has Given Close Audience.

Washington, October 4.—(Special.)—There is quite a good deal of talk here as to who will be appointed to succeed the late Judge Bruce, of the United States court for the middle district of Alabama. Judge Bruce was appointed by General Grant during his occupancy of the chair as the nation's chief executive. The district, although overwhelmingly democratic, has not had a federal judge of that faith since the war.

While Senators Morgan and Pettus may have little, if any, voice in the selection of Judge Bruce's successor, it is within the range of probabilities that President Roosevelt will confer with them in the matter, as both senators have been for years leading law practitioners in Alabama, and are familiar with the abilities of all the men who are likely to be applicants for the place.

"Leaving out the possibility of the appointment of a democrat, I am satisfied that the bar and the people of Alabama would be favorable to the appointment of Winston Smith as successor to Judge Bruce," former United States Senator Pugh, of Alabama, said last night, discussing the question with a number of friends from his state who are now in this city. "Smith has taken little part in local politics. He has voted with the democrats for state officers and with the republicans for federal officers. If President Roosevelt knew Mr. Smith and his qualifications as well as I do he would not hesitate to make the appointment. In point of qualifications, I do not hesitate to say that no democrat he could appoint would be Mr. Smith's superior. I am positive that Mr. Smith's appointment would receive no opposition by either of the present senators from Alabama."

Former Judge William L. Chambers, of Alabama, now a member of the Spanish claims commission and once chief justice of Samoa, called upon President Roosevelt this morning. He was accompanied by the other members of the commission, who desired to pay their respects to the new president. During the conversation President Roosevelt made a remark about the vacant Alabama judgeship. The members of the commission promptly suggested that Judge Chambers would be just the man for this vacancy. The president remarked pleasantly that Judge Chambers' legal abilities were well known. His politics have never been offensive, and the prospects of his appointment are extremely favorable. It is understood that President Roosevelt will exercise great care in his judicial appointments, and will select the strongest men to be found.

Emmett Scott, of Tuskegee, private secretary to Booker Washington, was among the callers on President Roosevelt today. Secretary Scott came here to invite the president to Tuskegee. President Roosevelt the past summer had accepted an invitation to visit the Tuskegee institute in November. The assassination of President McKinley and the accession of Mr. Roosevelt to the presidency, of course, changed this plan. President Roosevelt told Secretary Scott that he wanted to visit Tuskegee, and would bear the matter in mind, and it is almost a sure proposition that President Roosevelt will make a trip to the southland as soon as he has an opportunity.

Lewis S. Clark, republican national committeeman from Alabama, was also among the callers on the president today.

Chambers Finds Strong Indorsers.

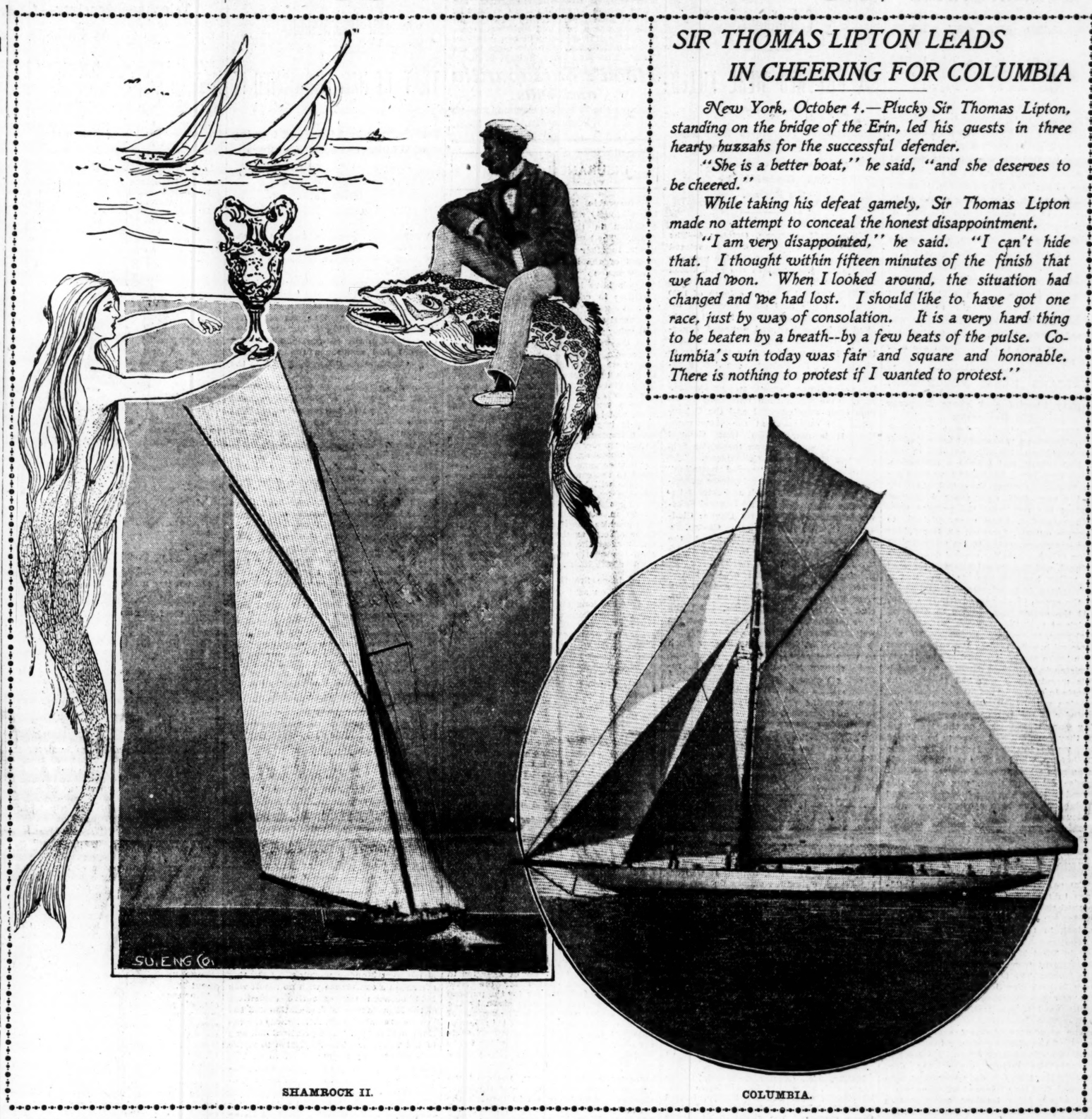
Washington, October 4.—The members of the Paris treaty claims commission called on the president today to recommend W. L. Chambers, a member of the commission, for appointment to the vacant judgeship for the middle district of Alabama.

THEY ARE TALKING IT OVER

But No Settlement Has Been Made in Asphalt Trouble.

Washington, October 4.—The state department has received from Minister Bowen, at Caracas, a cablegram confirming the press report that negotiations are under way there looking to a settlement of the dispute between the two asphalt companies over the possession of La Felicidad by means of arbitration. It does not appear, however, that a final settlement has been reached.

LIPTON LOSES THE RACE; CUP REMAINS WITH US



SHAMROCK II. COLUMBIA.

Gallant Sir Thomas Made the Closest Race Ever Sailed by a Cup Challenger, but Columbia Is the Better Boat.

OFFICIAL TIME OF FINISH:

Shamrock.. .. ....3:35:38
Columbia.. .. ....3:35:40

NEW YORK, October 4.—With victory flags flying from her towering mastheads and the end of her spreader in honor of her concluding triumph in the cup races of 1901, the gallant sloop Columbia returned to her anchorage tonight under the escort of the entire excursion fleet. She today completed her defense of the honored trophy in another stirring race with the Shamrock II over a leeward and windward race of 30 miles, crossing the finish line two seconds behind her antagonist, but winning on the time allowance concededby Lipton's boat by forty-one seconds.

For the second time she has now successfully foiled the attempt of the Irish knight to wrest from our possession the cup that means the yachting supremacy of the world. And plucky Sir Thomas Lipton, standing on the bridge of the Erin, led his guests in three hearty huzzahs for the successful defender. "She is the better boat," he said, "and she deserves to be cheered."

The series of races just closed will always be memorable as the closest ever sailed for the cup and Sir Thomas, although defeated, will go home with the satisfaction of knowing that his golden yacht is the ablest foreign boat that ever crossed the western ocean. During both series of races not an untoward incident has occurred and Sir Thomas will return to England by far the most popular of all the foreigners who have challenged for the America's trophy.

The racers were sent away before the wind, each carrying a penalty for crossing the line after the handicap gun. No official record is kept of the time after that gun is fired, but the experts with stop watches estimated Columbia's handicap at 15 seconds and Shamrock's at 30 seconds. The contest of the yachts fleeing before the wind was picturesque, but not exciting. Their crews were gathered aft to keep the heads of the boats up and thereafter, until the outer mark was reached, it was merely a question of holding on to all the canvas and letting the wind do the rest.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Columbia beat the Shamrock before the wind last Saturday, the challenger today gained slowly but steadily all the way out and rounded 49 seconds before the defender, having actually gained 1 minute and 4 seconds. Immediately after the yachts turned their noses into the wind for the beat home the breeze moderated and turned fluky. The skippers split tacks, each searching for wind, with the result that first one would get a lift and then the other. At one time Columbia seemed a mile ahead, when a sudden cant of the wind allowed the Shamrock to point nearer the mark and a mile from home the challenger appeared to be leading by fully half a mile. The talent began to feel nervous, but as the yachts approached the finish the yankee skipper, by some miraculous legerdemain, shoved his boat into the light air like a phantom ship, and one hundred yards from home the two racers were almost on even terms. It was a pretty sight and one seldom witnessed when they crossed rail to rail, the white yacht's bowsprit just lapping the golden boat's mast.

The usual pandemonium that attends the final yankee victory in a cup contest followed. Whistles, sirens, bells, bands and cheers united in a grand chorus of jubilation, and J. P. Morgan's steam yacht Corsair added to the terrific din by firing a national salute of twenty-one guns.

After the Columbia had hauled down her sails and set her victory flag, the excursion boats crowded alongside to cheer the yankee sailors and the winning skipper. Nor did they forget either Lipton or his gallant craft. In turn the crowded steamers ran alongside the Shamrock and Erin and the vanquished received almost as much honor as the victor. And thus, with felicitations all around, the twelfth series of races for the old cup which the schooner America brought over fifty years ago ended with the best of feeling.

DETAILS OF THE RACE FROM START TO FINISH

At the preparatory signal, at 10:45, both boats were far up to the windward and came down toward the lightship, and just before the warning gun again headed up into the wind simultaneously and worked back to their former positions. Both were on the port tack and close hauled, with the Columbia on the weather quarter of the challenger. The American boat was first to come about after the warning gun at 10:55. Shamrock immediately followed and planted herself directly astern of the defender, at the same time breaking out her tremendous balloon jib and letting fall to starboard her spinnaker pole. It was Sycamore's game to cross last if possible. This he was able to do, but while he had the pride of position in a leeward start, he found himself thirty seconds behind the handicap gun. Barr also handicapped his boat in crossing, but not so much as his rival, for it is estimated that he was only fifteen seconds behind the handicap gun. Both boats being handicapped, the official time of start was posted on the bulletin board of the committee boat as follows:

Shamrock, 11:02:00.
Columbia, 11:02:00.

Hardly had the boats got over the line before it was seen that the Shamrock was gaining on her rival. Slowly she crept up, and at 11:17 was on even terms. Half a minute later she showed her bowsprit ahead and from there on led the Columbia to the outer mark. The official time of turning the outer mark was as follows:

Shamrock, 12:48:46.
Columbia, 12:49:35.

Thus on the run straight down the wind the challenger had gained, according to official time, 49 seconds, but in reality she had done better than this, for to this 49 seconds are to be added the 15 seconds which the Columbia led her over the starting line.

At 1:12 a dramatic event occurred. In three minutes the Columbia passed clean through the lee of the challenger, went on the port tack and easily crossed her bows. The Shamrock at once tacked under the defender's lee and then developed a situation that could not be explained unless by change of wind. While the Columbia kept on pointing very high, the Shamrock headed far off to leeward and for several minutes did not point anywhere near as high as the Columbia and rapidly fell off. The wind had now dropped materially, and it soon became fluky as well, first one boat getting it in puffs, and then the other. At times there was a great difference in their pointing, the Columbia now heading well up, while the Shamrock fell off, and then again the reverse was true. At 1:30 the boats were standing along on port tack, but wide apart. The Columbia was well to windward, the distance estimated by some of the yachting sharps at nearly a mile, but

Contined on Second Page.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON LEADS IN CHEERING FOR COLUMBIA

New York, October 4.—Plucky Sir Thomas Lipton, standing on the bridge of the Erin, led his guests in three hearty huzzahs for the successful defender.

"She is a better boat," he said, "and she deserves to be cheered."

While taking his defeat gamely, Sir Thomas Lipton made no attempt to conceal the honest disappointment.

"I am very disappointed," he said. "I can't hide that. I thought within fifteen minutes of the finish that we had won. When I looked around, the situation had changed and we had lost. I should like to have got one race, just by way of consolation. It is a very hard thing to be beaten by a breath--by a few beats of the pulse. Columbia's win today was fair and square and honorable. There is nothing to protest if I wanted to protest."

CHAFFEE TELLS OF BOLOS' WORK

Further Details of Slaughter of the Men of the Ninth Regiment.

GENERAL SENDS DISPATCH TO ADJUTANT GENERAL

Says the Bolos Who Attacked Officers in Convent Entered Through the Church—They Were Led by Their Presidente.

Washington, October 4.—The war department tonight received the following dispatch from General Chaffee, dated Manila, giving further details of the disastrous attack on the Ninth regiment:

"Manila, October 4.—To Adjutant General, Washington: From those who escaped following: September 29, while at breakfast, 6:45 a. m., company was attacked at a signal of ringing convent bells by about 450 bolo men, 200 from the rear of quarters, 200 front, simultaneously, attacking officers' quarters. The company was completely surprised. The force attacking the front gained possession of the arms. A fight ensued for them, in which most of the men met death in the mess room in the rear. The enemy was beaten off temporarily by about twenty-five men, who gained their arms. Sergeant Betron assumed command and endeavored to collect the men and leave in boats, but were reattacked by the enemy. Strength of the command, three officers, seventy-two men. Killed, three officers, forty enlisted men. Missing, six. Wounded, thirteen. Present, thirteen. The party attacking the officers in the convent entered through the church. Large numbers were led by the presidente. Probably of the 101 rifles with the company, twenty-six were saved. Fifteen of the lost (rifles) bolts drawn; 25,000 rounds ammunition lost. Ninety-five prisoners outside the cuartel joined in the attack at a signal. The boat of the missing men was capsized. Captain Bookmiller may pick up the men.

"JAMES P. DRUILLARD,
Lieutenant Ninth Infantry."

"September 30.—Have returned from Balingiga. Druillard explains the conditions correctly. Landed yesterday. Inhabitants deserted the town, firing one shot. Buried three officers and twenty-nine men. A number of bodies buried in the quarters. Buildings were fired as we entered. Secured or destroyed most of the rations. All ordnance is gone. The insurgents secured fifty-seven serviceable rifles, 28,000 cartridges. Forty-eight men of company C, Ninth Infantry, and one hospital corpsman killed or missing; twenty-eight men accounted for. Found two in boat en route here. Buried the dead, burned the town and returned to Basey.

BOOKMILLER,
"Captain Ninth Infantry."

"De Russey has sent strong company to chastise savages if found.

"HUGHES."

"No other details. Names of killed to be determined by elimination of survivors as soon as possible. June muster roll is probably the latest evidence to be had.

"CHAFFEE."

De Russey is the colonel of the Eleventh regiment, stationed near the scene of the attack. The muster roll referred to has already been published.

REFUSED TO SEE AMERICANS.

Sultan of Jolo Sent Congressman Word That He Was Sick.

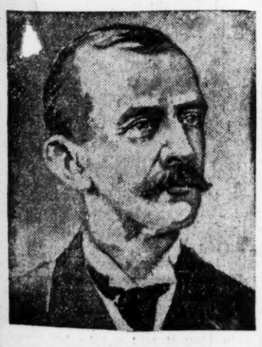
Manila, October 4.—The congressional party, on its arrival at Jolo, was refused an interview with the sultan, who claimed sickness as his excuse. The natives say the sultan is well, and that he had other reasons for refusing to receive the visitors from Washington.

He Defended Czolgosz.

Rome, October 4.—The Agitazation, an anarchist sheet, has been seized by the police for publishing an article signed by Malesta, defending Czolgosz.

REPUBLICANS OF STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS MEET

Boston, Mass., October 4.—The republican state convention today nominated the following ticket: Governor, William Murray Crane, of Dalton; lieutenant governor, J. L. Bates; secretary of state, W. H. Olin, of Boston; treasurer, E. S.



HON. W. M. CRANE.

Idford, Springfield; auditor, H. E. Turr, Malden; attorney general, H. L. ker, Lancaster.

he platform favors the immediate construction of an isthmian canal that shall be built, owned, operated and protected by the United States government, as is also "the building up of our merchant marine on a just and equitable basis toward all American citizens."

Attempts to disfranchise negroes are condemned as un-American and in violation of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, and it is declared that lynching and the unlawful taking of life must be stopped. The platform also pronounces in favor of "such laws as shall visit an adequate and severe penalty upon any person or persons who shall murder, assault or threaten the life of the president or vice president."

A feature of the convention was an address by Senator Hoar in which he spoke for liberty of speech and of the press and said:

"I believe if every man of native birth within our borders were to die this day, the men of foreign birth who have come here to seek homes and liberty under the shadows of the republic would carry on the republic in God's appointed way. I believe if every man of the north were to die the new and chastened south, with the virtues it has cherished from the beginning, of love of home and love of state and love of freedom, with its courage and its constancy, would take the country and bear it on to the achievement of its lofty destiny. The anarchist must slay 75,000,000 Americans before he can slay the republic."

STORY OF KING'S CANCER CAUSES SOME COMMOTION

London, October 4.—The coincidence of the announcement of King Edward's disposition with the publication of revived rumors regarding cancer in the newspapers of Copenhagen, from which city his majesty has just returned, and where secrets of the British court are more likely to leak out than elsewhere, is causing some commotion here, and the fact that the customary court circular does not appear in this morning's paper adds to the uneasy feeling which is not allayed by the explanation of the king's indisposition given by Sir Francis Laking, his majesty's physician. Sir Francis is in no way a specialist and is paying merely a social visit at Balmoral.

A story is in circulation among the clubs, purporting to come from a titled member of the late Queen Victoria's household, giving color to the cancer story and saying that court circles are discussing the possibility of no coronation taking place next year. It is impossible, however, to obtain tangible corroborative evidence of this report.

It was ascertained this evening that King Edward's complaint is lumbago. But the attack is not at all serious. He drove out this afternoon.

Sir James Reid, the well-known physician, who was summoned to Balmoral from the vicinity of Aberdeen, returned to London tonight.



KING EDWARD VII.

BISHOP NELSON URGES MORE SYSTEM IN WORK

He Offers Resolutions in the Triennial Convention at San Francisco.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS SOON TO CONSIDER DIVORCES

Convention Will Adjourn on October 19—Report on Progress of Work in the Spanish-Speaking Countries Offered by Managers.

San Francisco, October 4.—Today's deliberations of the triennial convention of the Episcopal church of America were devoted mainly to the missionary field. In the joint session a resolution was adopted to adjourn the convention sine die on Thursday, October 19. Petitions from representative cities anxious to secure the next triennial meeting were presented in behalf of Pittsburg, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans. No action was taken, but on motion of J. Pierpont Morgan, a committee was appointed to decide where the next convention shall be held.

The house of bishops decided to consider the constitution as soon as it shall be acted upon by the house of deputies. The house of deputies will take up the report on marginal readings, which yesterday was adopted by the bishops, as soon as it shall finish the constitution, which it is now considering. The proposed canon on marriage and divorce will be considered next.

After adjournment the bishops proceeded to the main hall of the church, where they sat with the deputies as a missionary board during the remainder of the day.

The board of missions was called to order by Bishop Tuttle.

The triennial report of the board of managers was presented by Bishop Doane. The report shows that progress has been made in recently acquired Spanish-speaking countries. The report stated that the policy of the church in regard to the work in those lands was now plainly and positively settled.

Rev. Dr. Lloyd, secretary of the board of missions, addressed the board. He said the deficit reported, $102,719, was caused by the fact that the work had grown faster than had the zeal and contributions of the church. The least sum, he said, sufficient to carry on the work as it was planned was $625,000 for the coming year, while the amount seemingly available is $450,000.

The bishop of Georgia said more thorough and systematic effort must be made in raising funds, and offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the board of managers be, and is hereby, authorized and instructed to employ district secretaries.

"First, to arouse interest in the missionary offerings for the church.

"Second, to solicit parish and personal pledges.

"Third, to impart missionary information and distribute missionary literature.

"Fourth, to encourage and assist in the formation of auxiliary societies and to organize supplementary societies when practicable."

He said the American church had never utilized special agents or secretaries such as have always been found so successful by the English missionary societies, and by all manner of business enterprises.

The resolutions were referred to a special committee of two bishops, two clergymen and two laymen.

A resolution offered by the bishop of Washington looking to reorganization of the board of missions was adopted, and one by the bishop of Montana providing for asking a specific sum from every diocese was referred.

Dr. Spaulding, of Alabama, advocated systematic giving by all Christian people.

GOMPERS REPLIES TO SHAFFER

Says No Financial Assistance Was Asked From Federation.

Washington, October 4.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, publishes in the October issue of The Federationist, the official organ of that body, a vigorous and detailed statement in reply to charges made by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, regarding the attitude of Mr. Gompers and President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, during the recent steel strike. Mr. Gompers says:

"Mr. Shaffer says that he especially relied upon the American Federation of Labor for financial assistance. I assert that he never asked for any. No request, either written, telegraphic or verbal was ever received during the entire strike at the office of the American Federation of Labor from Mr. Shaffer, or from any other representative of the Amalgamated association asking for financial assistance.'

Mr. Gompers says Mr. Shaffer now knows that it is unwise for men at the head of organizations to declare for policies which the rank and file will not approve and that if such common sense is ignored the men will desert their leader.

SHE WAS 110 YEARS OF AGE.

Negro Woman Did Not Use Eyeglasses, Though Very Old.

Louisville, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—Old Aunt Josephine, perhaps the oldest negro in Jefferson county, died this evening at her home in the southern portion of the county. In her old age she could see perfectly and could distinguish objects a long way off without the aid of glasses. She was 110 years old.

PREACHER LOSES DIAMOND

Rev. James Pogue, Formerly of Atlanta, Accuses Negro of Theft.

CONFESSED SHE GOT JEWEL

Says She Gave it to a Friend—Girl Was Taken From Atlanta to Cincinnati by Mr. Pogue.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 4.—(Special.)—Fifteen-year-old Minnie Freeman, colored, is locked up at Central station on the charge of grand larceny. She is accused of stealing a $15 diamond pin from the home of the Rev. James Pogue, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., now pastor of the fashionable Fifth Presbyterian church, of Cincinnati. The child was brought to this city from Atlanta, Ga., by the Pogue family, and since her arrival here she has proven to be light-fingered. Thursday night the child confessed to Detective Sergeant Crim that she had taken the pin and given it to a friend named Minnie Waford. The latter was arrested and locked up. She denied having received the pin. Both are held for the larceny.

ITALIANS FORM PROCESSION.

Leputy Sheriff and Posse Disperse the Gathering.

Tampa, Fla., October 4.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon a thousand or more Italians assembled on Seventh avenue, in the Italian colony, and formed a procession. When questioned, they said they were going to march through the principal streets to the city hall and make a protest against the treatment the strikers were being accorded. They were advised to disperse quickly, for such an assemblage was dangerous, owing to the critical situation existing here for several days. They refused, and the assemblage was reported to police headquarters. Within a few moments a body of armed men hurried to the scene, in charge of deputy sheriff, and the crowd was ordered to disperse, which at first they refused to do. After parleying, it became necessary to use force with a few, when the entire crowd then broke away. A crowd of about sixty Resistencia men were arrested in a bunch this morning and marched through the streets in charge of a squad of policemen, causing great excitement among the remainder of the Latin people. During the day many were worked on the streets until they gave out and asked to be allowed to work in the factories. Severino Cachefeiro, who has been making assaults upon men who had gone to work and otherwise deterring them, was caught this morning by the citizens' committee and tonight he has been spirited away mysteriously.

OF AN INCENDIARY ORIGIN

Twenty Buildings in the Heart of Tampa Are Destroyed.

Tampa, Fla., October 4.—Twenty buildings in the heart of West Tampa were burned this morning, with a property loss of $200,000. The fire was discovered at 10 o'clock in the large cigar factory of O'Halloran & Co., and, as the water supply in West Tampa was inadequate, the department from Tampa could not check the flames. The fire spread from the factory in both directions, and then crossed the street, consuming everything in its wake until it practically burned itself out.

The greatest excitement exists on account of the almost certainty that the fire was of an incendiary origin. No fire had been in the factory during the day. Within the past few days there has been several threats of incendiarism as a result of the labor troubles, and agitators have been made to leave the city within the last few hours for advising the use of the torch. All the cigar factories are now under heavy guard, and these will be materially increased as a result of today's conflagration.

No statement of individual losses and insurance carried has as yet been prepared. The O'Halloran factory was one of the largest in the city. The firm carried an insurance of $50,000 on the factory and stock.

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL

General Evans, of Georgia, Meets His Associates in Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va., October 4.—(Special.)—General Clement A. Evans of Georgia; General J. W. White, of West Virginia, and General James A. Briggs, of Kentucky, who with Hon. J. Taylor Ellison and Judge L. Christian constitute the executive committee in charge of the erection of the Confederate Memorial hall in this city, are here to attend a meeting tomorrow. The committee will be here several days and will, before leaving, select the site and decide other important details. There is about $225,000 on hand for the work, including $100,000 given by Charles Broadway Rouss. It is probable that the committee will invite designs and also confer with the ladies of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society with reference to a close alliance between the two.

EVIDENCE IS NOW COMING IN

Harvey Trial at Brunswick Is Now Well Under Way.

Brunswick, Ga., October 4.—Special.)—The three remaining jurors necessary in the Harvey case have been obtained. They are W. A. Clark, J. W. Vance, J. C. Cornelius. Evidence was begun today and several of the state witnesses were examined. Day and night sessions are being held, adjournment being taken at 10 o'clock tonight until tomorrow. The attorneys for both sides appear confident.

FOR NERVOUSNESS take

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

It soothes, nourishes and strengthens the nerves, restoring to the debilitated system, new life, vigor and ambition. Gives perfect digestion and restful sleep.

THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "HORSFORD'S" ON LABEL

FIGHTING WAS FIERCE AND HARD

Rout of Venezuelans by the Colombians.

SIX HUNDRED WERE KILLED

"Gentlemen" Volunteers Were First to Retreat in Battle—All Flags and Cannons of Venezuelans Captured by the Enemy.

Willemstadt, Curacao, October 4.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has received the following message from a correspondent in the field, dated September 29:

"With General Davila's column of 1,500 men, with five field guns advancing toward La Hacha, this road is still fairly filled with fugitives and wounded Venezuelans from the fighting of September 14 and 15 returning as best they may to Maracaibo. Davila's column left Sinamaica yesterday morning. General Davila's first fight at Curugao was an absolute rout. Five Venezuelan battalions of 400 men each were engaged and the Colombians are estimated at the same number. It is now known that General Echevarria was killed on the battle field and not shot by the Colombians. The battalion called the "sacred battalion" composed of gentlemen volunteers mounted, was the first to break and retreat before the Colombians. After General Echevarria was killed, General Davila, Clodomiro Castillo and Ermilo Castro, a brother of President Castro, fled the field. Another battalion then broke. The three remaining battalions kept up the fighting, after the flight of the higher officers, until routed. About six hundred were killed on the Venezuelan side, including thirty minor officers. All the flags of the Venezuelans were lost, as well as General Davila's cannon, variously reported at from five to fifteen. Such as were not captured by the Colombians were thrown into the river by the retreating Venezuelans.

"The Indians ambushed General Davila's retreating vanguard composed of 200 men and annihilated it."

ECZEMA; NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50c.

WILL HELP TO REBUILD HOME

Camp Benning Is Ready to Do Its Part With Money.

Columbus, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—At a meeting of Camp Benning, United Confederate Veterans, tonight it was decided that Columbus should do her part toward rebuilding the burned Soldiers' home. A collection was taken among the members of the camp, a neat sum being subscribed, and a committee of five was appointed to solicit subscriptions among the citizens at large.

The camp will be represented at the state reunion in Macon by a big delegation, and a special train may be chartered.

The delegates were tonight instructed to work to get the state reunion of 1902 for Columbus.

INSURGENTS DRIVEN AWAY.

Rebellion in Colombia Appears to Have Been Ended.

Mobile, Ala., October 4.—(Special.)—The Norwegian steamship John Wilson arrived tonight from Bocas del Toro, United States of Colombia, five days out. Captain Olson discussed the situation at Bocas as regards to the insurrection. He said:

"It is all quiet there now. There has been no recent fighting in that vicinity. There are some government troops in charge of the town of Bocas, but little is heard of the rebels, who are said to have been driven from the neighborhood. They were apparently chased southward.

"The Colombian government troops are in complete control of that section and all danger of further trouble in that locality seems to have disappeared."

The Wilson encountered a heavy norther after passing Cuba, but no damage was done. Business is still reported almost dead, but there are indications of an early resumption of trade, especially as all quarantine regulations will soon be declared off.

ARE ACTING IN GOOD FAITH

Republicans Are in Earnest in Withdrawing Candidates.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 4.—(Special.)—The political situation is intensified here tonight by the published declaration of the chairman of the republican city committee that the republican candidates had been withdrawn in good faith; that none of the republican officers selected by the democrats, except those who had been appointed because of their known sympathy with democrats, would serve. He requests and advises all republicans to refrain from participating in the election, because such participation would be a farce and totally meaningless.

The democrats of the city are fatally divided on the subject and it is stated tonight that a respectable number of democrats were preparing a statement to be published, calling on democrats who believe in fair play and honesty in elections to refrain from attending the election which occurs next Tuesday. If the statement should appear it would greatly complicate matters in the party.

The Best Course for Schley.
(From The Baltimore Herald.)

The advisable course for Schley's able attorneys is to triumph clearly and completely over the detractors of Schley without embittering the affair through involving other naval men. The result would necessarily be other courts of inquiry, and this perhaps, would be more than the nation could stand with equanimity. There is small doubt, if any, that the verdict of the court will seal forever the previous verdict of Americans and place Schley among those who fought and aided to overcome his country's foe. This is enough for every one, and will doubtless be the verdict of impartial historians.

Thomasville (Ga.) Times-Enterprise: Things are never allowed to grow slack in Atlanta. No sooner does one excitement subside than another bobs up. Like Sam Jones, Atlanta, just "natcherly" despises a dull time.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not do without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." MISS ADA DOTY, Sidney, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take them.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Unfavorable legislation in Tennessee has seriously affected the fire insurance situation in that state within recent years. The hostile laws upon the statute books, together with the unprofitable fire record of the state, have caused many companies to withdraw. These withdrawals have left a dearth of insurance facilities in certain sections of Tennessee.

General agents and managers in Atlanta having jurisdiction in Tennessee report that they are constantly receiving applications for more companies from local agents who are finding themselves unable to place the business which they secure. They state that the companies which are now operating in the state do not show a tendency to expand their business, and hence the need of new companies is imperative. However, it is almost impossible to get new companies to enter under the conditions now existing. Some agents making applications for new companies hold out as an inducement to the companies that the next legislature will be sure to improve the insurance by modifying the laws and removing the prohibitory clauses now in operation. Atlanta managers state that this promise has had no weight with the home offices, as they prefer to wait and get in after the laws are changed rather than venture in now, although by waiting they are losing much good business.

The large fire in Tampa, Fla., raises the question as to whether it was a result of the long strike and the bad feeling existing between the different factions of cigar-making operatives. Insurance men are greatly interested in this matter, and will watch with interest the investigations as to incendiarism. Such a result has been feared for some time, and fire men have been quietly withdrawing from the field. Within the last month a large percentage of the policies covering cigar factories have been cancelled.

The adjusters of the companies interested in the Soldiers' home loss did not meet yesterday afternoon, as was announced. It is understood that the meeting will be a matter of form, as there will be no appraisement. The adjusters will merely meet and declare the loss total. No time for the meeting has been set.

Thompson H. Jones, for a number of years southern manager of the Mutual Reserve, who was recently succeeded in that position by Dr. Joe Cabell Davis, has been appointed instructor of agents for the New York Life, with headquarters at New Orleans. Mr. Jones will begin work at once.

The Kentucky and Tennessee board of fire underwriters will hold its eighth annual meeting in Louisville November 8. All Atlanta managers, general agents and special agents who have jurisdiction in that territory will be represented.

R. L. Cooney, inspector of agencies in the southeastern states for the New York Life, is in Kentucky for the purpose of attending two banquets given by the agents of his company. The agents of western Kentucky banqueted in Louisville last night, and the agents of eastern Kentucky will gather around the board in Lexington tonight. Mr. Cooney was to address both gatherings.

Special Agent James P. Bray, of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, who is on a trip through the south looking after the interests of the company, is in Atlanta.

M. Lewin Hewes has been appointed agency manager of the Scottish Union and National and the Lion for the south. Mr. Hewes has been the secretary of the United Fire of Baltimore. For a number of years he was with the Norwich Union.

Colonel John B. Young, of Louisville, the popular special agent of the Royal, has been circulating among his Atlanta friends.

Whitner & Co., general agents for the Sun, of New Orleans, for Georgia, have had North and South Carolina added to their territory. Thomas C. Whitner, who for years has been at the home office, will return to Atlanta and be associated with his father and brothers in the firm. He will attend to the field work.

Owing to the general reduction of rates of interest a number of life insurance companies, the three giants among the number, have not, because of the fear of a material decrease in their income, but out of abundant caution, changed from a 3½ per cent reserve basis to a basis of 3 per cent. Several companies, one of which is the Union Central, will make this change on January 1. It has been widely published in insurance journals that the Penn Mutual would do likewise. General Agent H. C. Bagley is authority for the statement that this will not be done.

Jackson, Miss., October 4.—(Special.)—President Johnson, of the Mississippi Fire Underwriters' Association, is making a determined effort to break up the business of overhead writing on cotton oil mill risks in the state, and has succeeded in securing pledges from twenty-three of the fifty-two companies licensed to do business in Mississippi that in the future this business will be handled strictly through the local underwriters. At the last session of the legislature a bill was passed providing a penalty for overhead writing, but the insurance brokers have managed to evade its provisions by transferring the actual writing of the risk to the local underwriters and allowing them only 5 per cent, whereas the regular commission is 15 per cent. President Johnson has also received pledges from thirty-three of the companies not to re-insure the shore risks of marine companies.

O. P. Rutledge, formerly of Columbia, Tenn., has closed with Crandall & McGhee and will represent the Home Life in Atlanta as a special agent. He is an old and experienced fire man.

Dr. Joe Cabell Davis, of the Mutual Reserve, is off on a field trip through South Carolina.

The last issue of The Insurance Herald bore the intelligence to Atlanta life men that W. R. Harper had been elected third vice president and general manager of the South Atlantic Life of Richmond. Atlanta insurance men will greatly appreciate such enterprising news service, but few of them will believe that this notice got into the columns of The Herald through the work of the enterprising Clarence Axeman.

FREE!

Every man is interested in the contents of a new 64-page booklet, edited and issued by J. Newton Hathaway, M. D., the acknowledged expert on diseases of men. This little book is brimful of valuable facts, hints and information that every man should know. It covers clearly and fully all private diseases, their origin, effects and cure, by one who has made them his life's study, and is the most skillful specialist in the United States. A copy of this book of plain facts for men will be sent free, securely sealed, to all who will send their name and address to



J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.,
33 Inman Building, Atlanta, Ga.

HAWKES TELLS OF TRANSACTION

Says de Buys Offered $50,000 for Information.

THAT HE HAD FURNISHED IT

Told de Buys in Advance of Opening of Philippine Ports—De Buys Denied the Statement. Other Testimony Is Given In.

Washington, October 4.—During the Heistand investigation today, General W. W. Dudley, one of the promoters of the proposed hemp company, described the preliminary steps taken in organization. He said that Heistand had mentioned the names of General Corbin, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and Assistant Secretary Allen as friends of his who would take stock in the enterprise, and Major Hawkes had mentioned the name of Judge Boyd, who, also, would go into the company.

Alfred de Buys, vice president of Flint, Eddy & Co., of New York, related his recollection of interviews with Major Hawkes concerning the proposed hemp company. Mr. de Buys said that his firm decided not to take up the enterprise. The firm was interested in hemp and Major Hawkes told him he could assist it materially, as he could obtain advance information as to the opening and closing of Philippine ports. Hawkes had given the witness the impression that he was able to influence the opening and closing of ports. Subsequently, negotiations were discontinued and Major Hawkes had made a claim of $50,000 against the firm on the ground that he had been engaged to furnish it advance information as to the opening and closing of ports in the Philippines. Flint, Eddy & Co. never paid him anything for his services.

Major Hawkes was recalled and testified that De Buys said that if Hawkes would undertake to furnish his information in advance as to the opening of Philippine ports the firm would give him $50,000. 'Major Hawkes said that he obtained and furnished the information.

Mr. de Buys denied Hawkes' statements.

GREAT STRIKE IS ORDERED

Cotton Mill Operatives at Fall River Quit Work Next Monday.

BORDEN'S ACTION CAUSED IT

He Raised Wages in His Iron Works Mills Five Per Cent and Others Wouldn't Follow Suit.

Fall River, Mass., October 4.—The final preparations for the greatest industrial strike that the city of Fall River has ever experienced were made tonight when the operatives, with the exception of the spinners, voted unanimously to go on strike next Monday morning. Late this afternoon a conference with no result was held between the executive committee of the Manufacturers' Association and the Textile council officers. Afterwards the various unions met. The principal one was of the weavers. The resolution to strike was adopted by a vote of 207 to 42. The other figures were as follows: Loom fixers 164 to 58; carders, 295 to 55, and slashers, 96 to 22.

In all cases the vote was made unanimous, and this apparently means a strike on Monday morning.

The reason for the strike, which seems impending, is the declination of the manufacturers to raise wages 5 per cent in line with the action of Mr. Borden, of the Iron Works mills.

WILL NOT HOLD A CARNIVAL.

Spartanburg, S. C., Abandons Its Show Booked for November.

Spartanburg, S. C., October 4.—(Special.)—The city of Spartanburg had a successful carnival last fall and her merchants were enthusiastic for another week of fun and big crowds the coming November. They had subscribed $2,000 and were continuing to give to the carnival fund when opposition arose. It is said that the carnival last year was "wide open." The colleges and preachers objected to its repetition. They got up a memorial to the business men and have carried their point. It has been determined not to hold the carnival.

Three Suburban Residences Burn.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 4.—(Special.)—Three residences at Sherman Heights, a Chattanooga suburb, were burned late this afternoon. The houses belonged to J. B. Elder, W. H. Foster and Mrs. J. W. Johnson. The total loss is $3,500, with an insurance of $1,600. The fire originated from sparks from a locomotive.

ALMOST A MIRACLE

THE WORK OF A STROKE OF LIGHTNING.

D. C. Peak, of Milwaukee, Wis., Knocked Down While at the Telephone Receiver—A Subsequent Experience Such As Falls to the Lot of Few.

Strange happenings are constantly being recorded, but, it is safe to say, few people can tell of a personal experience as wonderful as that which fell to the lot of Mr. D. C. Peak, of No. 814 Wells street, Milwaukee, Wis. His miraculous recovery from locomotor ataxia is attracting widespread attention throughout the country and has excited much comment from the press and among physicians.

Mr. Peak is well known in railroad circles throughout the entire state and held an important position with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Co. for a number of years up to the time he was taken with his terrible affliction. He is now well and expects within a short time to resume his position with the company. In view of the importance of Mr. Peak's case and the talk his cure



D. C. PEAK.

has caused, a reporter was assigned to look up the matter. He went to Mr. Peak's residence to see him if possible and was about to ring the bell when a middle aged man came out of the door.

"Does Mr. Peak live here?" asked the newspaper man.

"Yes, what can I do for you?" answered that man, for it was Mr. Peak himself starting out for his morning walk.

The reporter was greatly surprised. He knew that only a short time ago the man was unable to move about at all. In response to Mr. Peak's invitation they went inside.

"Well, I rather thought a newspaper man would be around before long," said he, "for my cure has caused a lot of talk. Almost everybody seems to know of it. Yes, it is wonderful. It is more than I even hoped for. Why, it is only a little time ago that I couldn't walk and couldn't even hold a pen in my fingers. Now look at that." He picked up a pen and wrote rapidly a few lines in perfectly legible handwriting. "And I am out on the street every day with only a cane. One wouldn't think it possible."

In answer to further inquiries, Mr. Peak said: "To go back to what I suppose was the first cause of my disease. One day in 1888 during a heavy thunder storm I was talking over the telephone when lightning struck the wires and the shock knocked me down. How badly my system was affected at that time I am unable to say, but for about a year afterwards whenever it rained or the weather was damp I would feel a prickly sensation all over me, just as if I was taking an electric shock from a battery. But this finally stopped and I thought no more about it.

"However, in 1896, when I was 41 years old, my fingers in both hands as well as my limbs began to get numb and there were severe pains in all my joints. I went to the doctor and he treated me for some time for rheumatism. But, in spite of the medicine he gave me, my affliction grew worse. My limbs got so numb that I could stick pins into them and scarcely notice it. If I shut my eyes I would fall down. Well, not getting much benefit from the doctor, I went and consulted a specialist on nervous diseases, and he pronounced my case locomotor ataxia. He began treating me for that disease, but while under his care I contracted blood poisoning and was confined to my bed for some time. When I was able to get up I had lost the use of my limbs.

"Then I was discouraged and thought there was no help for me. But my wife saw an advertisement in The Evening Wisconsin. In it was a statement signed by Mr. Joel Shomaker, of North Yakima, Wash., telling how he had been cured of locomotor ataxia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I was at that time unable to write, as I could not hold a pen in my fingers, so my wife clipped out the advertisement and sent it to Mr. Shomaker to see if it was true and all right. He wrote back that this medicine had cured him and advised me to try it.

"I didn't think it would be much use, but I got some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills right away and began taking them. You can see yourself what they have done. I expect to take up my position again with the railroad in a short time.

"Certainly, you can publish what I have told you," he added, "and you can say that if any one wishes to refer to me, I will take pleasure in assuring them of the facts."

Locomotor ataxia is a disease of the spinal cord, characterized by peculiar disturbances of gait and difficulty in governing the motions of the legs. One of the commonest and early signs is a tired feeling, particularly noted in the knees and ankles. This sensation is provoked by slight exertion, and is not remedied by rest. Often a numb feeling is associated with it, and these two symptoms are always present in the early stages. Later developments are the increase in duration and extent of the numb feelings, covering at times the foot alone, then extending up the leg. As the disease is of slow growth, some cases covering a period of ten years, the increase and intensity of the symptoms is not noticed, but its progress is constant and gradually approaches a total lack of feeling in the legs, causing a wobbling in the gait and the entire inability to govern the steps. As it grows the patient loses all control over the bowels and water. A further symptom is the sensation of a pressure at the waist, as the upper part of the spinal cord becomes affected.

Locomotor ataxia is stubborn in yielding to treatment and was for many years considered incurable. It has been fully demonstrated, however, that this disease can be cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

The length of treatment required depends upon the stage at which it is commenced. It is dangerous to delay taking the pills after the presence of the disease is recognized, although this remedy has proved efficacious in many cases of long standing.

The fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured this stubborn case, as they have cured others equally severe, leaves no room for doubt but that they will cure lesser troubles arising from disordered nerves. It is a well established fact that they are an unfailing specific not only for locomotor ataxia, but for partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, nervous headache and also for all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, such as rheumatism, anaemia, after effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness, either in male or female. At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents.

LIPTON LOSES YACHT RACE

Continued from First Page.

at the same time she was slightly astern. A series of short tacks was then begun by both racers and in these the Shamrock showed evident gains, being aided by friendly slants of wind. For half an hour these short tacks continued, and when, at 2 o'clock, the boats came together near enough to afford comparison, it was seen that the challenger had made up a large part, if not all, of her loss. The wind meanwhile had become more and more fluky and was blowing not over seven or eight knots.

COLUMBIA STEADILY GAINED ON SHAMROCK

A few minutes after 2 o'clock Barr put the Columbia about on the starboard tack and headed for the Jersey shore. A minute later the Shamrock followed and it was then seen beyond possibility of doubt that the American boat was not only to the windward, but was slightly ahead. Again the racers went into short tacks and again the challenger came out with gains to her credit, so that at 2:20 she took the lead. The wind was now fast dropping. It became anybody's race and the excitemnt increased. A few more short tacks and the British boat added to her lead by favoring puffs. Seamanship of the highest order was now required, and in this respect it was hats off to doughty Charley Barr. He nursed his craft along in the light airs in a wonderful manner, and at every moment had a sharp eye out for any change of wind.

When at 3:17 the Shamrock put about to meet the Columbia it was evident that she still had a slight lead, for she forced the defender about. Having done this the Shamrock again went about on the port tack, with the evident hope of fetching the line, now about a mile away. The Columbia kept on a couple of minutes longer and then followed her rival. She was in the windward berth, but well astern and the lead of the Englishman was unmistakable. Both boats were being sailed for all there was in them, and they went through the water at a speed remarkable for the wind that was then blowing. It was apparent that a nerve-straining finish was at hand. Charley Barr kept up his good work and took advantage of every change of air that could possibly help him. The Columbia was perceptibly gaining.

At 3:30 the Shamrock went about on the starboard and headed for the middle of the line. The Columbia tacked under her lee, Barr's game being to back wind the head sails of the challenger. On this came, the American boat gaining slightly.

The Shamrock was first to luff across, but hardly was this perceptible before Barr did the same thing with the Columbia and they went over only two seconds apart, but the two seconds were to the credit of the Shamrock in actual time, though she was a beaten boat according to the rules of the game.

The Fight in a Nutshell.
(From The Louisville Times.)

The whole story of the Sampson-Schley row is contained in these two dispatches. Sampson, who was not in the case, but was "in at the death," or thereabouts, made this report to Washington:

"The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the whole of Cervera's fleet. It attempted to escape at 9:30 this morning. At 2 the last ship, the Cristobal Colon, had run ashore 75 miles west of Santiago and hauled down her colors. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo and Viscaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within 20 miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port. SAMPSON."

Schley, who was in the thickest of the battle from beginning to end, and actually in command of the American fleet, wrote the following dispatch, which was intercepted by Sampson's dispatch messenger, Lieutenant Commander Staunton:

"Spanish squadron came out of Santiago harbor this morning, July 3, at 9:30, and were all captured or destroyed in a running fight to the westward of about three and one half hours. Very few casualties in our fleet; Ellis, chief yeoman, killed, and one man wounded on the Brooklyn. Reports from other ships not yet in. The commander in chief now superintending transfer of prisoners from the Cristobal Colon, which has surrendered to the Brooklyn and Oregon at 1:15 p. m. Victory complete. Details later. Several water-tight compartments of the Brooklyn filled with water—probably pierced or strained. SCHLEY."

Technically the fleet was under Sampson's command; actually it was under Schley's command. Sampson appropriated all the glory; Schley modestly remarked that there was "glory enough for all." Behold what a great fire a little matter kindleth!

Harvesting the Rice Crop.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4.—(Special.) The lowland rice crop in this state is now being harvested. Owing to the high water in May it will not be better than last year's crop. Practically all the rice is grown along the Cape Fear river, and where there used to be miles of plantations there now remain only two of any note. The upland rice crops was also injured by the floods, which have caused a loss of millions of dollars to the farming interests of the state.

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LOSES
YACHT RACE

from First Page.

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October 4.—(Special.)
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"SUMMON SAMPSON," REPLIED MR. RAYNOR

Schley's Counsel Caused a Stir at the Investigation Yesterday,

TOLD HE COULD CALL ANY WITNESS WANTED

It Was Then He Said "Summon Sampson"—Lieutenant Hodgson, on the Stand, Tells of What Happened at Santiago.

Washington, October 4.—In the Schley naval court of inquiry Mr. Raynor, chief of counsel for Admiral Schley, asked Judge Advocate Lemly to summon Admiral Sampson as a witness in the case. The request grew out of a difference in the construction of a sentence in Admiral Sampson's letter to Commodore Schley when the flying squadron lay off Cienfuegos. This is known as the "Dear Schley" letter, and in it as printed in the navy department documents supplied to the senate the admiral said, after expressing his opinion that notwithstanding the report that the Spanish squadron was in Santiago, it were better to continue to blockade Cienfuegos and Havana. "We shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago until we receive more positive information."

During the examination of Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, this dispatch was under consideration when Mr. Raynor expressed the opinion that the word Santiago had been inadvertently used by the commander in chief, assuming that he meant to use the word Cienfuegos, as better corresponding with the context. As the document was printed there was a parenthetical note, to which Admiral Schley's initials were attached, saying that evidently the wrong city had been mentioned. Mr. Raynor asked Judge Advocate Lemly to make this concession, but the latter declined to do so, saying that he would produce the original of Admiral Sampson's dispatch to prove that he had said Santiago. Then Mr. Raynor said: "I cannot take that word Santiago to mean anything but Cienfuegos. It is an imputation upon Commodore Schley and I cannot permit it to rest without summoning the author of that dispatch," to which Captain Lemly responded:

"THEN," SAID RAYNOR, "SUMMON SAMPSON"

"I have told you once before you can summon any one you please."

"Then," retorted Mr. Raynor, "summon Admiral Sampson."

This occurred only a short time before the adjournment of the court for the day, and was the subject of more or less conversation of an animated character after the day's work was concluded. Mr. Raynor would only say that he would insist upon the admiral being summoned unless the correction was conceded.

Lieutenant Dyson, when court opened, gave information as to how long the supply of coal on hand May 26 would have held out under forced draft. It showed that on May 26 the Brooklyn's supply of coal was 952 tons, the Iowa's 784 tons, the Texas' 408 tons and the Marblehead's 122 tons.

Mr. Raynor brought out information concerning the time the coal on each of the vessels would have lasted on forced draught, in chasing the enemy's vessels, taking the amount of coal on each on May 26 and leaving sufficient coal to return to Key West. Mr. Raynor read the information from Mr. Dyson's tabulated statement showing that the Iowa would have consumed 243 tons of coal a day, the Massachusetts 180 tons, the Texas 160 tons and the Marblehead 77 tons. That estimate, he said, would give the Brooklyn 2.3 days' chase, the Iowa a chase of 1.2 days, the Massachusetts 1.8 days, the Texas three-fourths of a day, and the Marblehead two-tenths of a day.

Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, who was executive officer of the Iowa, testified that before leaving Key West on May 26 he had had a conference with Sampson. He was told by Admiral Sampson that he had received information from the department at Washington that the Spanish fleet under Cervera was probably in the harbor at Santiago. He had, however, not been informed of any secret code for communication with the Cuban insurgents near Cienfuegos. Commander Rodgers thought the Iowa could have coaled May 26.

Captain Rodgers related two or three instances in which the ships of the flying squadron were cleared for action upon signal from the flagship Brooklyn before May 31, when vessels were discerned in the distance. In each case the vessels proved to be American ships. Each time the signal was to clear for action and make speed of 12 knots an hour. He also told of the bombardment or reconnoissance of the Cristobal Colon.

Describing Commodore Schley's blockade of the harbor at Santiago, Captain Rodgers said that the fleet maintained a position of 7 or 8 miles out, with the Marblehead and the Vixen inside the line.

CAPTAIN RODGERS AT AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session of the court began with Captain Rodgers still on the stand. He stated in reply to questions that he was the senior member of the naval board of survey appointed by Admiral Sampson to examine the wrecked Spanish vessels.

The purpose of this line of examination was to bring out the witness' knowledge concerning the effect of the Brooklyn's gunnery in the battle off Santiago July 3. Captain Rodgers stated that the Brooklyn was the only vessel that fired 5-inch shells, and Mr. Raynor said that a careful computation based upon the report of the board of survey showed that twelve 5-inch balls had been found on the four Spanish vessels.

Mr. Raynor presented a statement showing the number of shells found on the vessels of the Spanish fleet and the witness was asked to state the percentage of 5-inch shells, assuming the statement to be correct. Captain Rodgers replied that the total number of hits was thirty-five and that, therefore, the 5-inch shell hits constituted 34 per cent of all the hits. Mr. Raynor said that the statement had been prepared by Admiral Schley.

Mr. Raynor read the "Dear Schley" letter, including the following extract:

"If later it should develop that these vessels are at Santiago, we could then assemble off that port the ships best suited for the purpose and completely blockade it. Until we then receive more positive information we shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago."

Mr. Raynor remarked that he supposed it would be conceded that the word "Santiago" as given above was a mistake and that it should be "Cienfuegos."

Captain Lemly replied that he would make no such concession and a tilt followed between counsel concerning the accuracy of government publications. It closed with an understanding that the original document should be supplied tomorrow.

The court asked a number of questions of Commander Rodgers, among others being one as to whether the Brooklyn and Texas had been in danger of a collision on July 3.

The witness replied that if there had been any such danger he had not seen the two ships at the time. He had seen the two vessels early in the engagement, but they were then about half a mile apart. Later he was called below and if there had been such danger it was at that time.

At the conclusion of Commander Rodgers' testimony the question as to whether the word in the "Dear Schley" letter should be Santiago or Cienfuegos again came up on a statement by Captain Lemly, who said he would continue to hold to the Santiago version. Then occurred the colloquy narrated above, Mr. Raynor saying he would summon Sampson.

LIEUTENANT HODGSON TELLS STORY OF BATTLE

Lieutenant Commander Albon C. Hodgson, navigator of the Brooklyn, then told the story of the battle of Santiago as seen from the bridge of the vessel. He said:

"I heard the executive officer, Lieutenant Commander Mason, sing out, 'Clear ship for action,' and the crew immediately dispersed to quarters, I having sounded the general alarm previously. The commodore shortly appeared on the bridge. We were at that time headed to the westward of northwest. I told him that there was nothing doing, and he said: 'Go ahead.' I rang six bells and asked if we had not better hold her head steady to see what course the Spaniards proposed to pursue. I do not remember his reply exactly to that, because immediately afterwards I told him they were evidently making for us, and he said, 'Go for them,' and I rang four bells and put helm aport.

"Captain Cook appeared upon the bridge at this time, and I told him that everything was connected up at the conning tower and that we were already going ahead, and, in fact, we were going ahead. The commodore took his position on a platform he had built around the conning tower, where he could be in easy communication with the commanding officer inside, and I remained on the bridge.

"The executive officer had given previously the order to man the starboard batteries. I sang out to him we were going into action with port helm and he shifted over to the port battery. We were then standing for the enemy, and as soon as the guns were brought to bear Lieutenant Simpson fired a little off the port bow, the first gun from the forward 8-inch turret. From that time on we went considerably in toward them.

"I then went to where the commodore was standing to get into the conning tower, when I heard him sing out, 'Look-out, Cook, they are going to ram you.' Captain Cook said he would look after that, and starboarded the helm a little to parallel the course of the leading vessel, the Maria Teresa, which had made a broad sheer to port. He had hardly made that sheer, however, to port before he fell off again for the reason, apparently, that a shot was fired from the Brooklyn's 8-inch gun. The Teresa got abaft our port beam and helm and was ported on the Brooklyn immediately after that. We were swinging with port helm. I heard the commodore sing out, 'Hard aport,' or words to that effect, and Captain Cook sang out, 'Helm is aport.' I saw at that time the crucial moment had arrived in making the turn, and I suggested to the commodore that that turn would run us into the Texas or very close to her."

"What did you say and what was the reply?" asked the judge advocate.

"As near as I can remember I said: 'Commodore, if you go to starboard you will run into the Texas,' and he said, 'Damn the Texas. I cannot help that. She must look out for herself. He will take care of that.' And he also said, 'I do not propose to go in any closer and subject myself to torpedo attack.' I suggested then that we back the starboard engine, and he wanted to know why, and I said, 'Because it would give the Texas a wider berth,' and shorten our turning circle. Captain Cook objected to this and so did the commodore, but there was a moment's discussion as to whether it would be better to turn that shorter circle with smaller speed, or take the larger tactical diameter with faster speed. It was decided that it was very essential to get around quickly, as the leading Spanish ship was then standing to the westward and if the Brooklyn did not stop her she had a good chance of escaping. So the helm was put hard aport.

"I said I would run up on the top of the bridge and lookout for the Texas. As I was going up I asked the chief quartermaster if he had seen a torpedo boat, and he said he had seen one blown up by a large shell in the rear. I said I had not seen any, as I told the commodore previously. The helm, however, was kept hard aport. The Brooklyn swung clear of the Texas, and brought around with helm hard aport until she brought in sight the leading Spanish vessel, which was then the Viscaya, the Teresa having fallen off and gone inshore, seeking a berth. As soon as we were around at the proper position the helm was raised so that we paralleled the course of the Viscaya, which, at that time, was about 2,400 or 2,500 yards on our starboard bow. The Colon was probably on the beam, or a little forward of the beam; the Oquendo abaft the starboard beam. The Oquendo very soon fell out and ran ashore on fire, and then we devoted our attention solely to the Colon and Viscaya."

The judge advocate: "How near was the Texas to the Brooklyn when the latter crossed her bow?"

"I suppose it was about 250 to 300 yards."

"Have you ever given this estimate as nearer than that?"

"Yes, sir."

"What have you given before?"

"One hundred and fifty yards."

"Why do you change it now?"

"Because I have read from my notes written the day after the battle and from notes I used on the board of navigators. I concluded from those that my estimate at that time, when I gave it 175 to 250 yards, was too near. Also, I was very much influenced by the thought that the navigating officer of the Texas would not think it less than 150 yards."

"Do you remember whether anything was said about blanketing the fire of the Texas at that time?"

"When I told the commodore I thought we would run into the Texas I think I did say that we might get a hole from one of her big guns."

"Have you ever said that you 'were skittish' about a collision with the Texas at this time?"

"Well, I was skittish about it. I thought we were going to have a collision very likely with the Texas."

"How was the collision avoided from what you know of your own knowledge?"

"By our getting around so quick we passed ahead of her."

Commander Hodgson also told of the interlineation in the Brooklyn's log, when the word "port" was substituted for "starboard" in describing the turn of that vessel. He thought the change had been made the next day. He said it was not correct to say that the helm was put to port in order to bring the starboard battery to bear, the real reason for it being to bring the vessel around as quickly as possible to head off the Spanish ships. Still he thought she had made the longest turn.

With Commander Hodgson on the stand the court adjourned.

Overcoats---

Top Coats.

September, warm. But October is the harrowing month. No telling what morning you'll wake up and face the overcoat question—unless you're already now. A hint of styles, so you'll know what is good. The very latest, mind you, of the preferred overcoat styles—the correct, not "crazy."

The Kitchner—cut with yoke, very swell. Almost ankle length. Cheviot mixtures and solid gray. **$18.50 to $22.50.**

An overcoat very much like the Kitchner, but without yoke; broad shoulders and fashioned on the lines of the English box coat—best example of overcoat goodness in Atlanta, **$40.**

The Paddington—double breasted, full skirted, shaped back, velvet collar, **$20.**

The Wilton—made of thibet; single breasted, pointed lapels, fly front, medium length. Correct for all dress occasions, **$10 to $30.**

Top Coats—Some men can't just do without any overcoat, so in that case it'll likely be a light weight cheviot or covert. In covert, **$10 to $25.** Oxford gray cheviot, unfinished worsted and vicuna, **$12.50 to $25.**

(Atlanta Agents for Knox.)

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO.

38 Whitehall Street.

REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY TO RETIRE NEXT WEDNESDAY



REAR ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY.

Washington, October 4.—Next Wednesday, the 9th of October, Rear Admiral Schley will retire from the active list of the navy by age limit, and from present prospects this will take place while the court of inquiry is still in session. His retirement will promote two captains to be rear admirals. Captain Frank Wilder, who was in command of the Boston during the battle of Manila bay, now heads the list of captains. He was promoted for war service and under the law his advancement must not retard the regular course of promotions. Therefore Captain Henry Glass, who stands next to him on the list of captains, also will enter the list of rear admirals of the navy.

Other promotions resulting from Admiral Schley's retirement will be those of Commodore F. P. Gilmore and Eugene H. C. Leutze, who became captains and lieutenant commanders; Sidney A. Staunton and Charles W. Bartlett, who become commanders.

APPEAL TO SAVE HER LIFE

Miss Helen Stone May Be Put to Death Next Tuesday.

UNLESS THE RAMSOM BE PAID

Christian America Called on to Raise $110,000 Demanded Where Money Must Be Sent.

Boston, October 4.—An appeal to Christian America has been made on behalf of Miss Ellen Stone, the missionary held captive by brigands, who will meet death October 8, unless $110,000 ransom be paid before that date. The appeal says:

"The government at Washington has done and is doing everything, officially and humanely, possible to secure her release. Notwithstanding all this, there is a possibility of failure of negotiations, and it is absolutely necessary that the amount to be raised be instantly raised."

Contributions may be sent to Kidder, Peabody & Co., trustees, and must reach their banking house in Boston before October 7.

DEATH OF MISS HELEN LONG

Daughter of Secretary Dies of Pulmonary Trouble.

Hingham, Mass., October 4.—Miss Helen Long, daughter of Secretary Long, died at 9 o'clock tonight. Miss Long died of pulmonary trouble, which had its inception after a close attention to the social duties during Secretary Long's first term in the cabinet.

WHAT HODGSON WROTE TO SCHLEY

Correspondence Between Lieutenant and Admiral

HAS BEEN GIVEN TO PRESS

Hodgson Says the Report that Schley Said "Damn the Texas" Is a Grotesque Lie—Denounces Newspaper Stories as Untrue.

Washington, October 4.—Copies of correspondence between Lieutenant Hodgson and Admiral Schley during the period from June 6, 1899, to August 25, 1901, were given to the press today with the statement that the correspondence will be submitted to the Schley court of inquiry by Lieutenant Hodgson while on the witness stand.

On June 6, 1899, Admiral Schley wrote Lieutenant Hodgson, inclosing an editorial from The New York Sun, alleging that a colloquy had occurred between Schley and Hodgson on the bridge of the Brooklyn during the battle of Santiago, in the course of which the admiral is represented to have said:

"Damn the Texas—let her look out for herself," in reply to Hodgson's remonstrate against turning the ship to starboard. Characterizing this as a "grotesque lie," the admiral asked Hodgson to "write your denial of this oft-repeated calumny." June 8 Hodgson responded in a very long letter, dated at the New York navy yard, denying he authorized the publication of any conversation and making an explanation of what he says occurred during the battle. He added that "what was printed as a part of a conversation between you and me is substantially correct, though not as to the manner in which it took place."

He Explains the Loop.

Hodgson then tells of the rage with which the Brooklyn people heard the sinister whisper, upon her return to Guantanamo bay, that they were "gun shy" and he says that he gave what he thought was a true explanation of that turn to many officers of the fleet, none of whom failed to agree with him. He explains that Admiral Schley regarded this turn as a strategical maneuver, "looking to the further part the Brooklyn was to play in that day's battle rather than as an effort to avoid interfering with the fire of other vessels of the fleet. In fact, I thought then, as I think now, that the turn to starboard caused more interference."

Then Hodgson gives his explanation of the turn. He tells of the belief that existed that the Spanish ships outclassed the Americans in speed, and that in the absence of the New York, the Brooklyn was the only American ship capable of preventing the escape of the Spaniards should they pass the fire of the battleships. The Spanish torpedo boats also were to be reckoned with. Therefore, says Hodgson, "after putting the helm to starboard and to port once or twice to counteract the efforts of the Theresa and Viscaya to get into closer action and ram us, and after the leading Spanish ship had reached just a little abaft our port beam, you decided to port the helm and turn around in chase to prevent the escape of any of the Spanish vessels."

What Schley Did Say.

Hodgson writes that he suggested that the Texas was off their starboard beam, and that there was danger of running into her and getting right across her line of fire and that Schley replied that "the Texas would have to look out for that; that it was imperative to get around immediately, and by turning to port you would get so close to the enemy that you would expose yourself to attack from the torpedo boats; that a lucky shot or two by the enemy might disable the Brooklyn and that you did not propose to run such a risk at that stage of the battle, when it was so unnecessary and when so much depended upon the speed of the Brooklyn."

Hodgson writes that he then suggested backing the starboard engine, "because it would shorten the circle and give the Texas a wider berth," and that Schley replied, after a pause, "No, because it would deaden our speed of turning, and we wish to get around as quick as possible."

Hodgson adds: "I immediately perceived that your cool judgment at this trying moment had enabled you to consider the results of your decision and then, as now, it seemed to me that you had decided most wisely, that it was a strategical move of the greatest importance and that the result of the battle most fully proved its wisdom."

Under date of Washington, June 10, 1899, Admiral Schley, disclaiming any sense of annoyance from the newspaper attack, says: "Of course, you did not authorize this and it is this dialogue which should be denied. I have no recollection whatever of anything of the kind and my memory is exceedingly clear of the events of that day, for I never felt in all my life less excitement or more steadiness of judgment than when the dons came out that day. When the turn was made the Brooklyn was, in my judgment, within the distance of their tactical diameter, and if it had been made to port we should probably have passed into their line, but having them exposed to the uninterrupted fire of all the ships, so important in the earlier moments of the fight, the proper strategy of a battle was to avoid interfering with that, and, as the sequel shows, we made no mistake. Cook really gave the order, which I approved, and it is possible that your conversation was with him, but The Sun's effort has been to promote the notion that you and I had a controversy at the critical moment, and this is unjust to you and to me. What I desire is simply your denial that any such colloquy occurred."

Two letters came June 11 from the New York navy yard in answer to this letter. In one, very short, Hodgson says: "The colloquy published in The New York Sun and alleged to have taken place between you and me on the day of the battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898, never occurred."

The second letter is explanatory. Hodgson repeats that he told The Sun reporter that the first publication in The Sun was garbled and that "when the turn was to be made I suggested the proximity of the Texas and the probable danger of getting mixed up with her, if we turned to starboard that you said the Texas would have to look out for herself."

Schley Returns Thanks.

Admiral Schley returns thanks for the denial furnished, adding, touching the colloquy, "your statement that it never occurred is absolutely true."

Next in the correspondence is a report from Captain Chadwick to the secretary of the navy upon inquiry he made by the direction of the department into this alleged colloquy. This has been published heretofore, including Hodgson's statement that he did not intend to convey in his note of denial, sent at the request of Admiral Schley, the idea that no such colloquy took place, and that all he sought was to refute the allegation that a controversy existed at a critical stage of the battle.

Under date of July 4, 1899, Hodgson writes from New York to Schley, calling attention to the newspaper attacks upon his veracity on account of these publications. He thinks that if these newspapers were made acquainted with the facts in the case, full and ample apologies would be made for "their unjust and abusive tirades." Therefore, he asks Schley to put these facts before The Washington Post and The New York Sun, or permit him to publish the correspondence that has taken place between them. He repeats that he understood Schley's request for the denial to be "nothing else than a request for a denial of the verbal accuracy of the dialogue, and I so understood it."

He did not think that the denial could be construed by the public as completely and absolutely refuting the entire statement made by The Sun, or he certainly would have written it in much less equivocal language.

Report by Chadwick.

Here follows another official report by Captain Chadwick of his examination of Lieutenant Commander Heilner. This represents Heilner as discussing with Hodgson the Brooklyn loop on board that ship while the board of ships position was at work. Heilner says Hodgson repeated that he was certain that the Brooklyn was nearer the Spanish ships than 1,400 yards, as reported by the board, saying, "We were so close that Schley gave the order 'hard aport.'"

This report by Chadwick was transmitted by Sampson to the navy department, "approved and forwarded."

Next is Admiral Schley's reply to Lieutenant Hodgson, dated Saugatuck, July 11, 1899, declining to refer the colloquy to publication on the ground that it had been made an official matter of investigation. One sentence he uses is in part: "I regret extremely that there should have been any tangle in this matter in your mind. * * * It puzzles my understanding to grasp how a colloquy which never occurred could be true in substance with all the facts to it denied. * * * It is rather your recollection of what did occur, and with whom it may have occurred, which is at fault."

July 21, 1899, Hodgson submitted all the preceding correspondence to the navy department, saying that by the misconstruction placed upon his denial, his honor and integrity had been reflected upon, and, in view of Admiral Schley's declination, he asks the department to exonerate him or to permit him to take steps to that end.

December 23 Hodgson wrote to Admiral Schley from Newport asking for copies of the three letters that he had written him concerning the colloquy or failing to grant his request, to write a statement giving their substance. He desired especially the one of June 11, accompanying the specific denial. He earnestly begged this assistance to protect himself from injustice. Admiral Schley's answer came from Montevideo, March 7.

KILLING CATTLE AND SHEEP.

British Method of Starving the Boers in South Africa.

London, October 5.—The casualty list shows that the total British losses in the attack on Colonel Kekewich's command at Moedwill were four officers killed and twenty-three wounded, fifty-one men killed and 115 wounded—numbers much greater than those heretofore reported.

"Owing to the fact that the Boers have constantly recaptured the stock," says the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, "all cattle and sheep now captured are immediately killed. South Africa is thus being converted into a black, hopeless wilderness."



"For eight years I suffered with inflammation of the womb and bladder, profuse and painful menstruation, and at times it seemed as though I should die. I doctored most of the time, but seemed to fail every time. A short time ago I began to take LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, and thanks to it, to-day I am a well woman."—MRS. L. L. TOWNE, Littleton, N. H.

Mrs. Towne, like many other suffering women, was a victim of theory. Her physician did his best. He had battled with her case steadily and could do no more. If Mrs. Towne had asked advice of Mrs. Pinkham seven or eight years earlier, she would have had just so many more years of happiness and comfort and health.

It is not reasonable to expect that any living person can advise for female troubles as safely as Mrs. Pinkham, whose experience is without parallel in the world. This should appeal to the common sense of any woman, especially when nearly every newspaper in this country is printing in almost every issue the letter of some woman who has been cured by Mrs. Pinkham when doctors had given her up. Don't wait for the doctor to give you up to the surgical knife, or tell you that you cannot live. Get your advice where you are certain to have the benefit of the widest experience. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and rely on her. No charge is made for advice.

There is no female complaint, however simple or however serious, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will not help; of this there is monumental evidence in its thirty years' record of constant success. When you ask for this medicine at the druggist's, be sure you get what you ask for and nothing else. The medicine that cures is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

$5000 REWARD We have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letter is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

PROMPT SERVICE
PHONE 623
QUICK DELIVERY

ADMIT : ANYONE
Saturday, October 5
MARKETING DISPLAY.

A. W. Farlinger,
PEACHTREE AND IVY CORNER.

35c Illinois Creamery Butter Today 25c

Tokay Grapes, bk	70c	Cook'ng Apples, pk	30c
Concord Grapes, 5-lb. bk	20c	Shockley Apples, pk	10c
Concord Grapes, 10-lb. bk	30c	Kentucky Freestone Peaches, bk	35c
Niagara Grapes, 5-lb. bk	25c	Lemons, dozen	20c
Niagara Grapes, 10-lb. bk	40c	Limes, dozen	12c
Scuppernongs, qt	10c	Preserving Pears, 1-3 bu bk	35c
N. Y. Pippin Apples, pk	60c	Bananas, dozen	15c

LUSCIOUS FRUIT

Okra, quart	5c	Cabbage, pound	3½c
Corn, dozen	20c	Peas, peck	20c
Snap Beans, quart	5c	Egg Plants	5-10c
Butter Beans, quart	5c	Red Pickling Peppers, quart	10c
Cauliflower	15c	Bell Peppers, dozen	10-15c
Lettuce, head	5-10c	Tomatoes, quart	15c
Lettuce, curley	10-15c	Irish Potatoes, peck	40c
Celery, dozen	55c	Yams, peck	25c
Spanish Onions	5-10c	Turnips, bunch	5c
Cranberries, quart	15c	Parsnips, bunch	5c
Beets, bunch	5c	Carrots, bunch	5c
Parsley, bunch	5c	Radishes, bunch	5c

VERDANT VEGETABLES



SAVANNAH TAKES IN MORE GROUND

Corporate Limits of City Are To Be Extended.

WILL INCREASE POPULATION

Special Committee of Council Now at Work Finds Opposition from Section Which Object to Carry a City Taxation to Ensue.

Savannah, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—The special committee of the city council having in hand the matter of a preparation of a report upon the extension of the corporate limits has framed one to be presented at the next meeting of council. It is probable that the caption of the necessary legislation that is to be enacted by the general assembly to bring about the proposed extension will be published early next week. This has to be done thirty days in advance of the introduction of the bill in the legislature. The extension as mapped out is to be no slight one.

The present broken lines of the city are to be straightened and the city will be practically square. The limits are to be extended on every side even northward. The Savannah river has been the boundary on the north, but the limits are to include nearly all of Hutchinson's island, where the terminals of the Seaboard Air Line have been established.

A protest from the Seaboard and other corporations which object to bearing the city taxation will be forthcoming, but it is not expected that it will be effectual in stopping the measure.

It is estimated by the members of the special committee that from 8,000 to 12,000 people will be added to the population of the city by the extension and that something like $5,000,000 in taxable property will come in.

The extension southward is to be 2,860 feet, or ten blocks. The present southern limit is Forty-second street, while the new limit will be Fifty-second. The extension on the western side will be 2,860 feet from the present line. The extension on the east will be about the same distance.

DISPENSARY QUESTION LEADS

In Legislative Race Sale of Liquor Will Figure Prominently.

Elberton, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—In Elbert county the dispensary question is a leading one. A large number of people claim that a majority of the voters of the county are in favor of the dispensary and they declare the issue will be clean cut in the next legislative race. No open work is being done on either side apparently, but quiet work is being pushed all the time. Elbert county has a special local law on the whisky question and has been a dry county a number of years. Those favoring the present law will fight the dispensary, and this fact gives ground for the belief that the next race for the legislature will be one of the hottest ever known in the county.

IT IS NEARING COMPLETION.

Elberton's Most Attractive Building Will Soon Be Finished.

Elberton, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—The large building being erected by Dr. N. G. Long, corner of McIntosh and Elbert streets, is nearing completion. It will be the finest and most up-to-date building in the city. The lower floor is arranged for a drug store and the upstairs will be used as headquarters for the Bell Telephone Company, which recently bought out the Elberton telephone exchange and offices.

ALBANY'S FUND IS GROWING

Subscriptions for Confederate Veterans' Home Increasing.

Albany, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—Albany's subscription list, opened several days ago in the interest of the Confederate Soldiers' home, is growing. Nearly $100 have been subscribed and twice that sum will be contributed during the next few days.

COTTON GOES INTO ELBERTON

Prices Are Better Than Offered in the Towns Adjacent.

Elberton, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—Cotton is coming into Elberton rapidly. The cotton men here estimate that the crop in this section will be at least 25 per cent short of last year. The price is ranging from a half to a point higher than in surrounding markets. Farmers from all surrounding towns and communities are bringing their cotton here. The bridges across Broad river opening up a highway into Elbert from Wilkes and Oglethorpe counties afford excellent transportation to this market.

WILL SELL PAUPER FARM

County Commissioners of Ware Are Moved by the Taxpayers.

KICKS LOUD AND NUMEROUS

Home for the Disabled Will Be Purchased by the Board in Waycross at Once.

Waycross, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—The county commissioners of Ware county have decided to sell the county pauper farm. The determination to sell the farm has been brought about by the kicks from all parts of the county on account of the expense in running the place.

Hon. Warren Lott, ordinary, chairman of the board of county commissioners, states that the commissioners have given the county farm an impartial trial, and they find that it is not giving entire satisfaction. It costs from $150 to $200 per month to maintain it. This is no more than the pauper roll amounted to under the old regime, but fewer people are benefited by it.

The commissioners paid little attention to the people who have kicked so much about it, but gave the farm a fair trial and have decided to discontinue it. It will be sold or rented as soon as possible.

A home will be purchased in Waycross for those actaull yunable to provide for themselves. In this way the commissioners expect to be able to give relief to a greater number of people without an increase in expenditures.

The farm was purchased four years ago from the John B. Cason estate at a cost of $1,200. It contains 480 acres, 80 of which are now in cultivation. Two years ago the main building was destroyed by fire and a number of small cottages were erected in its place. The improvements represent about $4,000, making the farm worth at the lowest figure about $5,000.

The commissioners have employed W. J. Strickland as janitor for the court house at a salry of $15 per month.

The county board of education has contracted with Professor G. C. Ingram to teach the Ware institute at Waresboro for two months at $75 per month, and Parthenia Page, colored, to teach the colored school at Waresboro for three months. The total amount ordered paid out by the board for September was $686.50.

HIS BEES BRING HIM MONEY

In Ware County Trucker Bolton Finds a Ready Sale.

Waycross, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—J. H. Bolton is making a decided success of bee culture at his place 2 miles from Glenmore, in Ware county. He is near the celebrated Alligator creek, along which black gum, toopler and tulty are abundant, affording excellent pasturage for the bees. Mr. Bolton has this year about seventy-five stands. Six years ago he started with five. He realizes between 25 and 100 pounds per stand. He has some of the native and some of the Italian bees. He gets the best results from a cross between these two. Mr. Bolton has recently discovered that the bloom from the common mustard, prolific hereabouts, furnishes the most excellent honey. He says that it is equal to white clover, said to be the finest honey plant on earth. He is also experimenting with rape for his bees. Mr. Bolton finds a ready market in Waycross for all the honey he can produce and says that he could sell three or four times as much.

TEACHERS GIVE A RECITAL.

Athenians Are Entertained at the Lucy Cobb Institute.

Athens, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—This evening at Lucy Cobb institute the teachers gave a recital, which was heard by quite a number of citizens. Those taking part in the exercises were Mrs. Julia D. Maddox, teacher of voice; Miss Adelaide Hook, teacher of violin; Miss Mabel Hodgson, piano; Miss Minnie B. Bradford, teacher of elocution.

250 BALES OF FLEECY STAPLE

Lines of Cotton Wagons Carried Banners for Terrell.

Senoia, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—Two hundred and fifty bales of cotton from the northern portion of Meriwether county came into town this morning, headed by a large banner on which were the words:

"Vote for J. M. Terrell for governor. We all know him."

The cotton was weighed at the Brantley warehouse, where the proprietor, J. H. Jones, served a barbecue to his patrons.

This wagon train breaks the record for one day's cotton receipts in Senoia.

Gibson's Successor Named.

Athens, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—John Franklin has been appointed bailiff in the two hundred and sixteenth district here to succeed Constable O. C. Gibson, whose death occurred Wednesday.

Married in Fairburn.

Fairburn, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—Mrs. Harriet Posey and Mr. W. P. Ragsdale, both of this place, were united in marriage here last evening, the Rev. C. E. Hooten performing the ceremony.

Repairs Have Been Made.

Perry, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—The damage in Houston county by the storm was heavy, but the bridges and mill dams are nearly all repaired. Nearly all of the mills are running again. Cotton is late and opening slowly. The crop is short.

BRIDGES' PLACE IS NOW COVETED

Mayor of Macon May Find Two Opponents in Race.

ALDERMEN HAVE HOT FIGHT

Municipal Fight in Macon Is Taking on New Life and the Contest Promises to Be Warm and Interesting for the Candidates.

Macon, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—The municipal campaign in Macon is growing lively and interesting and a large vote is expected in the primary November 12 for mayor and five aldermen.

The following candidates for aldermen have announced so far:

First Ward—W. J. Beeland, DeWitt McCrary.

Second Ward—W. H. Burdick.

Third Ward—Mallory H. Taylor, Basil A. Wise.

Fourth Ward—Leon Dure.

Other announcements for aldermanic positions are expected in a few days.

The candidates for mayor are Bridges Smith, the incumbent, and W. T. Morgan.

R. C. Hazlehurst may announce his candidacy for the mayoralty tomorrow. If he announces this will probably close the list of entries.

DEFENDANTS ARE COMMITTED

The Recorder Bound Parties Over to the Higher Courts.

Macon, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—The city recorder had quite an interesting docket this morning and as one result of it he committed seven defendants to the higher courts for various offenses.

Alice Solomon and Minnie Owens were committed to the superior court as accessories for assault with intent to murder Richard Hart. The parties are colored.

Levy Turner and Lem Durham were committed to the superior court for burglary. C. A. Johnson was also committed to the superior court for larceny after trust. W. I. Johnson was committed to the city court for carrying concealed weapons. John Lee Williams was committed to the city court for larceny.

FUNERAL OF MRS. J. C. DODGE

Services Were Held in Macon and Interment Had at Harlem.

Macon, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—The funeral services of Mrs. J. C. Dodge were held this morning from her late residence on Huguenin Heights and were conducted by Revs. Bardwell and Harrison. The remains were taken to Harlem for interment in the Mercer cemetery. The deceased was 78 years old. Mrs. Dodge was formerly of Columbia county. Rev. Mr. Dodge, of Atlanta, is her son. Mrs. J. D. Bowles, of Macon, is her sister, and Mrs. C. D. Peavy, of Macon, is her granddaughter.

LECTURE BY WALKER LEWIS.

He Will Appear in Macon for Benefit of Industrial Home.

Macon, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—Rev. Walker Lewis, D.D., of Atlanta, Ga., one of Georgia's best known preachers, will deliver his lecture on the "Early Days of Lovick Pierce, or the Conquest of Georgia by the Baptists and Methodists" at Wesleyan chapel Thursday night, October 10, for the benefit of the Georgia Industrial home.

This is the first lecture of a series Rev. W. E. Mumford, founder of the Georgia Industrial home, hopes to have in this city for the benefit of this great charity.

Dr. Walker Lewis voluntarily offered to lecture for the home some time ago and the date was arranged. Dr. Lewis lectures on a subject of intense interest. Georgia has the densest family of Baptists for the same territory in the world, and also the largest family of Methodists and it will be a subject of interest to hear the learned preacher tell of how these two great denominations have made history in Georgia.

Dr. Walker Lewis has the rare gift of profundity without tediousness and wit of the highest order. He possesses to an extraordinary degree a personal magnetism that makes him at once the master of assemblies. His diction is as pure as Addison's, his periods are equal to those of Macauly. He is easily in the front ranks in pulpit or platform. This lecture is an inspiration to any one fortunate to hear it.

It is hoped that a large crowd will greet Dr. Lewis on his first appearance in this city as a lecturer. Besides a great lecture on a great subject, those who go will be aiding a great cause.

MORTUARY.

A. C. Gibson, Athens, Ga.

Athens, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—The funeral of Constable O. C. Gibson was held yesterday and the remains were interred in Oconee cemetery. Quite a large number of friends, including the officers of the court and the members of the Athens bar, were present. Rev. Joel T. Daves and Rev. Ellison D. Stone conducted the funeral services.

W. A. Grimsley, Cochran, Ga.

Cochran, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—Will A. Grimsley, 21-year-old son of Mrs. Anna P. Grimsley, died here tonight. The burial will take place at Eastman Saturday.

WHERE IS THE MAN

who won't listen to a plan that will put money in his pocket?

When you can buy a $15.00 Suit that will look, fit and wear as well as the suit you will pay $18.00 for at other stores, you will be convinced that we will save you money.

We have higher priced suits and cheaper suits; we have suits that will fit any size purse or any size man.

We are showing all the new effects in colorings, combined with the latest cuts and best material.

Our line of Soft and Stiff Hats never was more complete. Prices the lowest.

Essig Bros.,

THE POPULAR CLOTHIERS.

37 WHITEHALL ST.

WAS BITTEN BY A MOCCASIN

Stumptail Highlander Buries His Fangs in Farmer's Hand.

POISON QUICKLY SHOWS UP

Physicians Summoned Apply Antidotes and the Result Is Being Closely Watched.

Madison, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—While gathering fodder from his barn to feed his horses yesterday morning, Sylvanus G. Carter, one of Morgan county's most successful farmers, was bitten in the right hand by a stump-tail highland moccasin. He began to suffer at once from the effects of the bite, and the pain soon became intense. A physician was summoned and when the man of medicine arrived Mr. Carter was unconscious and remained in that condition nearly all day. In the afternoon he grew better, however, under the powerful antidotes administered and this morning is reported better and in all probability will recover.

SPENCE GETS SNAKE'S FANGS

Oglethorpe Planter Turns Spotted and May Die.

Athens, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—A farmer named Spence was bitten by a highland moccasin yesterday afternoon at his farm in Oglethorpe county, and will probably die from the effects of the bite.

Spence was lying down on the ground resting when the snake buried its fangs in his neck, and as he turned around the snake struck him again in the side. Spence's skin is now spotted and his recovery is not expected.

THEY BLEW OPEN THE SAFE

Burglars Get Away With a Small Amount of Coin at Zebulon.

Zebulon, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—Burglars entered the store of Sullivan, Stade & Co. here about 2 o'clock last night, blew open the safe and secured about $75. The burglars effected an entrance through the front door by prizing it open and were seen and heard during the time by two or three parties living near by, but they were afraid to give an alarm, as the burglars had guards, it was supposed, stationed on the streets. The safe door was blown to atoms. After securing the money the burglars retired without molesting anything in the store so far as is known. No clew by which they could be pursued has so far been obtained.

ATHENS MAY GET MEETING

Invitation Will Be Extended to the Ogden Party.

Athens, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—The Ogden party of philanthropists and educators may hold their annual conference in Athens next spring. An invitation will be extended to them and it is believed it will be accepted. Mr. George Foster Peabody, a member of the party, was here last June, and was so pleased with the city that he determined to recommend to the party to meet here in 1902.

Smith Gets His Commission.

Carrollton, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—Talbot Smith has received his commission as second lieutenant in the United States cavalry regular army.

One Hundred Names Enrolled.

Athens, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—The canvass for members of the Young Men's Christian Association Bible study classes has been completed. One hundred names have been enrolled and five classes have been organized. Secretary Forbes says that all of the classes will be under headway within the next week.

Pastor Reaches Carrollton.

Carrollton, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—Rev. E. B. Carroll, of Macon, who was chosen as pastor by the Baptist church here has arrived to take charge of this work.

Chamberlin Johnson DuBose Co

Men's Furnishings.



A word or two about Men's Furnishings in a general way. This stock is far too great and varied and embraces too many lines to admit of more. We want, most of all, to have you come in and look. New fall and winter lines are in—representing all that's to be found in any well regulated men's furnishing store; besides novelties exclusively our own. We want you to come in and look them over.

Handkerchiefs.

Handkerchiefs in fancies or plain, from the lowest priced linen to the fine, spider web like thread cambric, some with fancy borders and the new all-over figured patterns.

Men's Gloves.

Gloves for street or evening wear, "Trefousse" Gloves in black, slate, suede, pearl or tan, at $2 and $2.25. The "Adler" Glove, both walking and evening, at $1.50, and the correct things in "Adler's" in new fall shades of tan at $1 and $1.25.

In Ties.

In Ties, about everything is represented with little change that is noticeable in shape, but the materials are new and more charming than ever. Four-in-hands, batswings, butterflies in solids or fancy, are all good (50c). Imperial ascots in fancies that may be worn four-in-hand or puff, at prices from 75c to $3.00.

Then there are derby four-in-hands in extra lengths, imperial four-in-hands and tecks at 50c and a neat line of novelty silks or black, at 25c.

Shirts.

Stiff bosom Shirts in Madras and Percales from the quiet, most sedate, black pin stripe to the fancies in wide stripe or polka dot.

The new green shades for fall wear are well represented: Shirts at $1, $1.50, $2, and $2.50.

An Outing Shirt with attached or detached cuffs in fancy Madras is entirely new. Price $1.

Half-Hose.

Fall and Winter Half-Hose for Men; in solid colors, natural, black or camel's hair at 25c.

All-wool Socks; black, tan or natural, in solid colors, per pair, 50c.

We also have the celebrated all-wool Dr. Jaeger's Socks.

Walking Canes.

Walking Canes in natural English Ash, mounted with sterling silver and in horn inlaid; many sizes and shapes at prices from $1 to $12.

Pajamas--Night Shirts.

Pajamas or Night Shirts in outing flannel, either style one may prefer. Pajamas almost indispensable for traveling, to say nothing of comfortable negligee in one's room. Pajamas in fancy striped outings, trimmed, per suit, $1.00 and $1.50. Night Shirts in the same at $1.00. Flannel Pajamas in fancy pin stripe materials; with military fastenings, per suit, $4.00.

Underwear.

Underwear in fall and winter weights, including the celebrated Dr. Jaeger's woolen goods, are ready. Shirts and drawers, fleece lined, heavy weights at 50c garment; American Hosiery Company's stuff at $1 a garment, and there's none better. Shirts and Drawers with silk finish fronts at $1.50.

Winter weight Shirts and Drawers in blue, natural, or camel's hair at $1.75 a garment.

We can show you just the proper things for Evening Dress, Weddings, Horse Show, Etc., Dress Shirts, Gloves, Neckwear, Etc.

TO ENLARGE PEACH ORCHARDS

Along Savannah River the Fruit Grows Most Luxuriantly.

Elberton, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—The fruit crop in Elbert county this season has been good. Many people have begun to pay more attention to raising peaches. E. B. Heard, at Middleton, has a very large young orchard, and is increasing it. Several other prominent people are ready to plant large orchards at the proper time. On the Savannah river peaches grow more luxuriantly than elsewhere.

A. C. McClurg & Co. Publishers

Published Sept. 21 — *GEORGE HORTON'S NEW BOOK* — *2d Edition Ready*

THE TEMPTING OF FATHER ANTHONY

By George Horton, author of "Like Another Helen," etc. Illus., 12mo, pp. 246, *$1.25.*

The charming style of this story and its vivid pictures of life in Modern Greece will delight the admirers of Mr. Horton's previous successes. The account of Father Anthony's effort to emulate his patron saint, and the many difficulties he encountered, is most entertaining.

OTHER SUCCESSFUL NEW BOOKS OF FICTION

LADY LEE

And Other Animal Stories. By Hermon Lee Ensign. 18 full-page photogravures from original drawings. Large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 256, *$2.00.*

Ten remarkable stories of domestic animals that will take a place beside "Black Beauty."

JUELL DEMMING

By Albert L. Lawrence. 12mo, pp. 384, *$1.25.*

The strenuous life of a young Canadian who believes in the ultimate triumph of the Anglo-Saxon race, and fights for it in Cuba and South Africa.

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By Eleanor C. Reed. 12mo, pp. 330, *$1.25.*

A volume of unusually clever and entertaining short stories of country life.

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By Byron A. Dunn, author of "General Nelson's Scout," etc. Illus., 12mo, pp. 408, *$1.25.*

The concluding volume of the "Young Kentuckians" Series, and a capital story of stirring adventures.

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By Louise Preston Looney. 16mo, pp. 321, *$1.00.*

Short stories of Tennessee life, marked by a skilful handling of local color.

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By Bernie Babcock. 12mo, pp. 373, *$1.25.*

A convincing story of everyday life, involving a problem that has confronted civilization for centuries.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS, OR BY

A. C. McCLURG & CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO

KRUGER IS GRADUALLY LOSING HEALTH AND MIND

The Hague, October 4.—Herr Wolmarens, who has been visiting Mr. Kruger at Hilversun, found the mental condition of the former president of the Transvaal to be by no means satisfactory. Mr. Kruger is slowly growing weaker, physically and mentally. His slowness in reaching a decision on important questions is found to be a serious hindrance to those working in Europe in behalf of the Boer cause. On the slightest question regarding his health Mr. Kruger exhibits intense irritation and vehemently denies that anything is wrong. The approach of winter causes anxiety, as Mr. Kruger refuses to leave Holland.

According to a remark made by a prominent Boer, the former president's condition would long since have been much worse if hatred of Great Britain did not nerve him to continue.



OOM PAUL KRUGER.

CHARTER OAK STOVES & RANGES

51 YEARS IN THE LEAD. NEVER EQUALED.

Ask those who have used them.

MADE BY CHARTER OAK STOVE & RANGE CO. SAINT LOUIS.

Good Reading For All In This Week's

Sunny South

THE SUNNY SOUTH for this week will bristle with attractive articles on all kind of topics. Fiction, fact and reminiscence, amply illustrated, with features of special interest to young and old, and of general interest to all in the home circle.

A Few of the More Prominent Features are Outlined Below:

"BERNARDO," by Miss M. E. Buhler, an interest-holding story of the prize contest series.

"WRECK OF THE CATHERINE," a true tale of the heroism of two women.

"THE SILENT GATE," by Tighe Hopkins, the noted writer on prison life.

"SIAM'S UNIQUE AMBASSADOR," a description of the new and eccentric diplomat, Phya Charoon, who will soon come to the United States.

THE SERIAL STORIES, to some the most anxiously awaited features of the paper.

"GLANCES AT HISTORIC OLD WORLD SPOTS," by J. Carroll Payne, the brilliant Atlanta attorney.

CARPENTER'S graphic descriptions of life in the tropics.

LUCIAN L. KNIGHT'S review of the latest and most popular novels, with fresh chat on matters literary.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE, with its special attractive features.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE tells of Mrs. Beckham, of Kentucky, the mother, sister and daughter of a governor.

Watch For This Week's

Sunny South

SWEETWATER CREEK IS NOW GIVING UP COAL

Searchers Find Fuel in Bed of Stream and Along Banks.

DISCOVERY SAID TO BE A MOST VALUABLE ONE

Large Lumps Dug Up Reveal Great Layers of Heat Maker and an Investigation Will Be Made at Once by Men With Money.

Troy, Ala., October 4.—(Special.)—The discovery of coal on Sweetwater creek about 18 miles south of this city has been investigated by J. S. Carroll, the owner of the property. The bottom of Sweetwater creek consists of a black substance resembling coal in every particular except the glazy or glittering appearance for a distance of 200 or 300 yards continuously along the bed of the creek. To what depths it extends has not been learned. In digging, it comes up in large lumps, and consists of layers just as other coals. Soon after arriving at the creek the parties dug out a heap of it, which burned freely and made a glowing fire. They also dug into the bank of the creek as best they could on a level with the bed of the stream and found it to extend into the hill. Large quantities of this substance have been discovered in the bed of Big creek, about one mile distant from where it was discovered in Sweetwater creek. It is thought that coal exists there in large quantities, and that it means much for this part of the state.

REORGANIZATION MAY COME

Confederate Veterans Are Now Taking on a New Plan.

Lexington, Ky., October 4.—(Special.)—The Confederate Veterans' Association of Kentucky will meet here tomorrow and the session may mean much to that organization and to like organizations in the south. Last April members of the old association began a movement for a reorganization of the association on lines that would prevent the possibility of embarrassment caused by men whose war records are not clear—men putting themselves forward in all enterprises of the association, and a committee of ten was appointed to look into the advisability of such a step. This committee has a report to make to the meeting tomorrow which recommends a reorganization of the association. There is a division of opinion in the association which may prove a stumbling block in the way of the reorganization, some of the men whose records are clear having joined the republican party and are therefore not in favor with the great body. This may be overlooked and the soldier consideration only may be considered.

Took Too Much Morphine.

Nashville, Tenn., October 4.—(Special.)—W. M. Robinson, a young lumber buyer, was found dead of morphine poisoning at his hotel today. He formerly lived at Lewisburg.

A New Departure

A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure for Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies there is no end, but of catarrh cures, there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.

The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve and the washes, douches, powders and in-



halers in common use are very little, if any better than the old fashioned salt water douches.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism and it cannot be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach, an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan, and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally, it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels.

Wm. Zimmerman, of St. Joseph, relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position, as I was clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary.

"Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve, but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefited me from the start and in less than four months I was completely cured of catarrh, although I had suffered nearly all my life from it."

They are pleasant to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I cannot say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and the tablets are sold by all druggists in the United States and Canada

FARMERS ELECT OFFICERS

Hon. Harvie Jordan, of Georgia, One of the Vice Presidents.

RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED

One Favoring Liberal Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors—Favor Nicaragua Canal.

Sioux Falls, S. Dak., October 4.—The Farmers' National Congress today elected officers as follows:

President, George L. Flanders, Albany, N. Y.

First vice president, Colonel Harvey Jordan, Monticello, Ga.

Second vice president, Colonel B. Cameron, Statesville, N. C.

Treasurer, Dr. J. H. Reynolds, Adrian, Mich.

Secretary, John M. Stahl, Chicago.

Executive committee, Colonel B. F. Clayton, Iowa; E. W. Wicke, Georgia; W. S. Ames, Wisconsin.

Resolutions were adopted favoring liberal appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, favoring immediate steps toward the construction of the Nicaragua canal under the exclusive control of the United States, expressing horror at the assassination of President McKinley and demanding the suppression of anarchy by state legislation, commending instruction in agriculture in the public schools, demanding a tax of 10 cents per pound on colored oleomargarine sold in imitation of butter, asking congress to prohibit false branding of products, favoring reciprocity and rural free delivery extension, "as fast as practicable."

A BRAKEMAN IS CUT IN TWO

Trainhand Falls Between Two Cars Moving Rapidly.

Birmingham, Ala., October 4.—(Special.) Charley Dean, a young married man formerly of Knoxville, Tenn., while serving in the capacity of a brakeman on the Alabama Great Southern railroad fell between two cars of a moving train at Woodstock today and was cut in two.

DROPPED DEAD IN HIS HOTEL

Commercial Traveler Well Known in the South Expires Suddenly.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4.—(Special.)—O. J. Carroll, of Raleigh, a well-known commercial traveler, fell dead in a hotel at Morehead City today while talking to the proprietor. He was 45 years of age and served in the confederate army. He was marshal of the eastern district of North Carolina during Cleveland's last administration.

NEGRO SLAIN IN A JAIL CELL

Men Break Down a Prison Door and End a Negro's Days.

Nashville, Tenn., October 4.—(Special.)—Walter McClennon, a negro, was shot and killed by unknown men at Huntingdon last night while in the town lock-up. Yesterday afternoon McClennon assaulted G. B. Dalton, a merchant, and knocked him senseless with a piece of scantling. About midnight a dozen men broke the doors down and killed McClennon.

ONE HEIR CAN'T BE LOCATED

Title to Beaumont Oil Fields Is So Far Defective.

Birmingham, Ala., October 4.—(Special.) W. A. Humphreys, of Waco, Tex., the leading spirit in the suit of the Humphreys estate, which is seeking to regain possession, under an old Mexican grant, of the famous Beaumont oil fields property from Lucas, McFadden and the other capitalists, who now possess the properties, reached Birmingham today in search of Asbury Humphreys, one of the six original heirs. Asbury Humphreys is known to have recently lived in Birmingham and is the only one of the eighteen heirs who has not been located and communicated with. A proposition has been made by the syndicates interested in the Texas oil developments to compromise the Humphreys claim by the payment to each of the heirs of $20,000. No sort of effective compromise can be put through without the cooperation of all of the heirs and hence A. S. Humphreys' anxiety to find his distant relative. Diligent inquiry today failed to disclose Asbury Humphreys' presence here and his cousin returned to Texas tonight, leaving to the police the job of locating him.

A BIG DEAL IN COAL LANDS

Two Thousand Acres Near Centerville Sold in a Lump.

Birmingham, Ala., October 4.—(Special.) A big deal was made in coal lands at Centerville yesterday. The Miller lands, embracing 2,000 acres, were sold to Dr. G. B. Crowe, of Birmingham, for $11,500. It is supposed the lands will be developed soon. If they are, they will be the nearest mines to that place.

ASSESSMENT IS INCREASED.

Decided Enhancement Shown in Personal and Railroad Property.

Jackson, Miss., October 4.—(Special.)—Figures just compiled by Auditor Cole show that Mississippi's personal assessment has been increased $5,500,000 during the past year. The assessment of railroad property has been increased $124,500, and the total realty, personalty and railroad property, reported for taxation this year is $22,200,000. The state levy is 6 mills.

Thought He Had the Right.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4.—(Special.)—The governor has pardoned Alex Hill, quite an old and feeble man, who was serving a four months' sentence on the public roads in Forsyth county. Hill's wife had left him over seven years and he remarried. He was convicted of adultery. He had the popular belief that after seven years of such continuous separation remarriage is permissible. But the law only says that in such a case there is not guilt of bigamy, while there is guilt of adultery. Governor Aycock calls attention to this widely prevalent error.

Chloroformed and Robbed.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4.—(Special.)—Miss Kate Michael, of Lincolnton, was chloroformed in her room there. She saw a man, who had no doubt been hidden in the room before she entered, creep toward her bed. He suddenly covered her face with a towel saturated with chloroform, held this on with force until she was unconscious, then struck her a heavy blow on the body with a club and after this plundered the room. Her cousin, who entered the house an hour later, heard her breathing heavily and then discovered the crime.

DEATH OF LEADER LESSENS BLOODSHED

Outlawry Seems To Have Been Called Down in Carolina Mountains.

OFFICERS SEE LESS TROUBLE

Through Swamps and Wooded Hillsides the Sheriff and His Deputies Trailed Wild Bill to the Cabin, Where He Died Fighting.

Charleston, S. C., October 4.—(Special.) Since the death of "Wild Bill," otherwise known as William Johnson, the notorious desperado, the officers at Red Top have had less trouble with the followers of this bloody outlaw. Johnson was killed by a posse several weeks ago, after having been tracked through the swamps and cornered in a little hut by the river. He fought viciously, but the posse closed in and he was finally killed. When the negro was put out of the way his band was demoralized and no other leader has arisen to lead the wild people to crime. During the past week or two only a few crimes have been reported and the law-abiding people living near Red Top are hoping that the quiet conditions will continue.

Red Top is by no means a haven of peace and quiet. A few years ago when Judge Thomas D. Green issued orders that all negroes living within the Ten Mile Hill territory had to marry, men who protested were forced to leave and many of them took refuge at Red Top. An outlaw band was formed there and recently Magistrate Strohecker decided to follow the plan of Judge Green and accordingly the rules were posted and Cupid began to wheel through the section, ready to unite the negro couples by force of arms. Wild Bill did not take kindly to the new regulations and he fought his way out of the section, his willing aides following. They held high carnival of crime until the leader was killed and more marriages have been reported of late. The work will be kept up and it is believed that within a very short while Red Top will be swept by a spirit of reform, even greater than that which made Ten Mile famous in former days.

COTTON CROP WILL BE SHORT IN MISSISSIPPI

Penitentiary Warden, a Close Student of Conditions, Renders His Opinion.

POOR WORK HAS BEEN DONE, HE DECLARES

Cotton Brokers of the State Take Another View of the Situation and Are Inclined to Assert That Crop Will Be Very Good.

Jackson, Miss., October 4.—(Special.)—Captain J. M. Parchman, warden of the penitentiary and one of the closest observers of crop conditions in Mississippi, is inclined to give full credit to the 65 per cent estimate of the state crop in the government monthly report. He states that, while there is plenty of cotton at present in full bloom in many parts of the state, no hope can be held out now that this portion of the crop will produce any staple, as it is now at the period in its development which should have been reached fifty days ago. Bolivar county, he says, which last year produced more cotton than any county in Mississippi, the yield being 57,000 bales, will not produce over 25,000 bales this year. In the northern part of the delta, according to Captain Parchman, the conditions are exceptionally bad.

Local cotton brokers, however, are inclined to discredit the Mississippi estimate made by the government, holding that it is unreasonable to claim a 22 per cent decline since the 1st of September, and that the estimate ought to be from 4 to 6 points higher.

THE GRAVE OF NANCY HART

Prominent Georgia Women Find the Last Resting Place.

MRS. PARK WAS IN THE PARTY

Mound Is on a Creek in a Beautiful Spot Where a Heroine Would Want to Rest.

Elberton, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—A number of well known Georgia ladies left Elberton this morning to visit the grave of Nancy Hart. The trip was made under the direction of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. R. E. Park, state regent, was present and directed the work. The party located the grave of the famous American woman patriot after whom the county of Hart was named, and will inclose it. It is intended that a monument shall be placed over it. The grave is located on a well known creek in a beautiful spot. The Daughters of the Revolution will buy a tract of land around the grave and make a park out of it. Mrs. Park was accompanied by Mrs. E. B. Heard, Mrs. A. O. Harper, Mrs. E. B. Tate and many prominent Elberton ladies.

ASKED FOR IMMEDIATE TRIAL

Patrick's Attorneys Make a Motion in Court.

New York, October 4.—Attorneys for Albert T. Patrick, who is under indictment for the murder of William Marsh Rice, the aged millionaire, in this city, about a year ago, moved today in the court of general sessions for an immediate trial of the case. The district attorney opposed the motion, stating that the evidence was so voluminous that the assistants in charge of the case would not be able to go to trial until December. The court took the papers and withheld decision.

WHITE REPUBLICANS MEET.

Three Members of the Party Made a Trip to Washington.

Greenville, S. C., October 4.—(Special.)—The republicans of Greenville are worked up about the successor to Webster, late internal revenue collector. Wednesday night there was a secret caucus of white and black republicans at the Mansion house in the intereast of Deas, both as successor to Webster as revenue collector and as a member of the national republican committee. Among those present were A. A. Gates proprietor of the Mansion house; H. J. Felton and A. C. Merrick, deputy collector. Among the negroes present were B. F. Means, of Spartanburg, and J. V. Goldsmith, J. H. Bingham, Bob and Dick Williams and Jim Brier, of Greenville. A telegram was received by a member of the caucus from Deas, then in Washington, asking the caucus to wire President Roosevelt to withhold South Carolina appointments and for a committee from the caucus to come to Washington on the first train. Gates, Felton and Merrick were at the depot to take the northbound vestibule this afternoon. Felton said he was going to the Buffalo exposition on a brief business visit. Merrick said he was going to North Carolina, while Gates got into the car without being interviewed. The three white republicans evidently went to Washington.

COL. FRENCH MUCH BETTER

Condition of Popular Officer Is Now Greatly Improved—His Recovery Is Expected.

Colonel J. W. French, the officer in command at Fort McPherson who has been critically ill, is reported much better, and his recovery is now confidently expected. Officers of the post who were seen by a representative of The Constitution yesterday afternoon seemed altogether pleased with the improvement, and stated that in their opinion all danger was now passed. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the real cause of Colonel French's trouble is Bright's disease, as was at first thought. He rested well yesterday, and his physicians state that they could hope for no better symptoms than those he is showing.

WORKING ON CONTESTED CASE

Virginia Constitutional Convention Spends Day in Debate.

Richmond, Va., October 4.—The constitutional convention made considerable progress today in the consideration of the Treat-Gregory contested election case. Hill Carter, of Ashland, spoke on the minority report, seating the contestee. He was followed by Mr. Moore, of Montgomery, a member of the committee, who signed the majority report. Pending the debate the convention adjourned.

KILLED BY PASSENGER TRAIN

Canvasser Weeks Is Run Down Near Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 4.—(Special.)—John H. Weeks, a canvasser, aged 25 years, whose home was in Lexington, Ky., was killed by a Cincinnati Southern train near Hixson station, 6 miles north of here today. Weeks has a brother in Jacksonville, Fla. He had assisted in getting out directories in several cities.

WAS AN ELABORATE AFFAIR

Ball and Reception to Governor Jelks a Great Social Event.

Huntsville, Ala., October 4.—(Special.)—The ball and reception given by the Twickenham Club last night in honor of Governor William D. Jelks, was a most elaborate affair. Society in nearly all of the Tennessee valley towns of north Alabama was represented. Governor Jelks appeared at the reception with Mrs. Virginia Clay Clopton, a leader in Alabama society. Governor Jelks returned to Montgomery today.

Tobacco Association.

Richmond, Va., October 4.—The national tobacco convention today perfected the details of the new organization, which will be known as the Tobacco Association of the United States. T. M. Carrington, of Richmond, was elected president, and James West, of Hopkinsville, Ky., vice president.

Will Be Sent to Charleston.

Washington, October 4.—At the cabinet meeting today it was decided to send the government exhibits at Buffalo to the Charleston exposition. The exhibits will go to Charleston just as soon as the Buffalo exposition closes, November 1.

WU TING-FANG TO SPEAK AT ASHEVILLE, N. C. SHORTLY



Washington, October 4.—Wu Ting-fang, minister from China, has accepted the invitation of the management of the Southern railway to make an address before the annual convention of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, in session at Battery Park hotel, Asheville, N. C., October 15th to 17th, on the subject of "The Railways of China."

THE PASSING THRONG

The following special dispatch, which has been received from Philadelphia, contains a fund of hidden meaning which, when brought to light, will be of interest to all Atlantans:

Phialdelphia, October 4.—(Special.)—Cramp & Co., the shipbuilders, are taking sub-bids on a fourteen-story structure to be known as the Century building, to be located at Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga. It will measure 70 by 112 feet."

The contents of the special were casually mentioned to several of the knowing ones yesterday and with one accord it was decided that there must be some mistake, the Cramp company must be under the impression that it is a ship building yard or boat factory which it is the intention shall occupy this site.

It was the unanimous opinion that the Cramp people had heard of the famous depot lake in this city and, hearing of the intention to erect some sort of a structure on the water front, jumped at the conclusion it must be some nautical structure.

Commodore Kernodle was queried in the premises, with the result that he concurred in the views of the wise ones, but could vouchsafe no enlightening points regarding the matter.

The commodore became a bit enthusiastic over the suggestion that this site be turned into a location for some aquatic foundry or nautical workshop. Waxing a trifle eloquent over this theme that is near to his heart, he said:

"What an ideal site for a dry dock—right at the water's edge. Or, better still, if a fully equipped ship building plant could be located at this spot we would be in position to make bids for the needs of the navy."

The commodore hints that he has in view the arranging of a series of yacht races during the coming fair. He will not discuss the matter in detail, but says if the new viaduct is high enough for single stickers to pass under with comfort and without danger of displacing the girders, he thinks the scheme may be worked out.

Sheriff John W. Callaway, of Wilkes county, the barbecue potentate of Georgia, was in the city yesterday. The big sheriff from Wilkes has a legion of friends here and was busy a good part of the day shaking hands all round. He stopped for a moment during the morning to pass the time o' day with a group of friends in the Kimball house rotunda, one of whom was from Wilkes. After the sheriff had passed on the Wilkes county man said:

"There is one of the most popular, and enterprising men in the state of Georgia. He has been sheriff of our county continuously for something like twenty years. He has had some of the strongest and most influential men in Wilkes to oppose him for the office, but has never been beaten. It is doubtful if there is a citizen of the county who could beat him for the office."

One of the best stories told on him is related as occurring at the polls in the primary of 1898. The sheriff greeted one of the voters at the polls in Washington. After the voter had cast his ballot (for Sheriff Callaway) the sheriff walked down the court house steps with him. As they were about to separate the sheriff slapped the voter on the back, saying, "Well, old fellow, don't forget I'll be in it again next time."

A New York man who was registered at the Aragon, was talking yesterday about the yacht races for the America's cup. Although enthusiastic over the victory of the Columbia over the Shamrock II, he freely expressed his surprise that the American boat had such an easy victory of it.

"It was the prevailing impression in New York," he said, "that neither of the yachts would get the cup under less than five, or, at the extreme limit, four races. There were many who thought it was like tossing a penny to try to name the winner.

"When it is considered that the Shamrock I was built to cope as a dangerous rival with the Columbia, and the Shamrock II was built to beat Sir Thomas' first challenger by a goodly number of minutes, and consequently designed to show her heels to a boat of the Columbia's speed, it is a most remarkable victory.

"I wonder how many people in the United States as well as in England think of Captain Barr, the skipper who so superbly handled the Columbia, as really the winner of the race rather than the boat itself. I myself believe the Shamrock II is a faster boat than the Columbia under certain conditions, but I do not believe she is as fast a boat as the American with Barr at the helm. Captain Sycamore, of the Shamrock II, showed himself to be a master yachtsman and a general in this marine battle, but he will have to confess that Barr knows tricks at the game which the English Skippers have yet to learn.

"I wonder," he continued reflectively, "if Sir Thomas Lipton will send a third Shamrock to our shores to try to lift the cup. It is like the man to do it. He certainly has the pluck and the pride to do it and, what is equally as essential, the bank account to warrant it.

"I confess to a sort of regret that Sir Thomas was defeated. It is not a lack of patriotism or loyalty to my country that prompts the feeling, but because it was this true sportsman and gentleman whom we defeated. The feeling I have, and I warrant there are many other good, loyal Americans who share it with me, is that I wish we could have won, and Sir Thomas, too."

Hon. D. B. Dyer, of Augusta, was among the guests registered at the Kimball yesterday.

USE SOME COMMON SENSE IN SICKNESS.

Take the Only Remedy That Is Guaranteed to Effect a Cure!

DO NOT BE FOOLED BY QUACKS!

They Are Dropping by the Way While the Great Work of Paine's Celery Compound Goes Steadily on.

If ever a person needs to exercise the God-given quality of common sense, it is when he begins to be sick.

One can afford to be stupid or freakish, or careless and frivolous when well. There is no man so poor, if he has his health, and his nerves are in good order, his muscles sound, and his stomach normal, who cannot correct his mistakes.

But the moment one falls sick—when, as sure as fate, disease, with its mild beginnings, if not promptly checked, is bound to develop into serious illness—there is no longer time to experiment or blunder.

The experience of the world has shown that in every case of sickness resulting from impaired nerves and impure blood, Paine's celery compound does immediate and effective good! For the last ten years the thousands of authentic reports of individual cases have multiplied, until it can be absolutely said that in no one case does this great remedy ever fail to benefit, and if taken promptly, to cure!

And yet during that time a hundred worthless nostrums under patented catchy names have been foisted upon the public, and some of them for a brief period have had large sales. But every one of them having been tried has been found sadly wanting, and after their unscrupulous proprietors have made all the money they could in defrauding the well and seriously harming the sick, these quack medicines and their catchy, silly names have disappeared from view. There is a concoction being sold in this state today, where its speculative advertising was begun a year later than in other states, a year or two ago, which has gone the way of its predecessors so rapidly that in every section of the country where it was first exploited, the sales have dropped off as rapidly as they begun, and the obscure company behind it finds it no longer possible, even by the most sensational methods, to create any demand whatever for it.

Unlike all these and other such preparations, Paine's celery compound has stood the test of time and experience. It is not a patent medicine; it is the discovery of one of the greatest physicians the world has had, probably the most successful practititioner in this country, whose reputation has already established as a specialist in nervous diseases, and who was and is the foremost authority in the world on the diseases of the blood and nerves, Professor Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL.D. As distinguished in his way as his kinsman, that other great Vermonter of the family of Phelps, who, as our recent minister to the Court of St. James so ably earned the title of diplomat and statesman.

In these last ten years the proprietors of Paine's celery compound have been sending this greatest of all prepared remedies to the four quarters of the earth in larger and larger shipments, relieving and curing the sick, restoring the weak and depressed to health and strength, making it possible for many and many a person to live, who could find no relief in well-intended prescriptions, or antiquated and worthless sarsaparillas and nervines.

In these years that have seen so many quacks come and go, one so-called medicine was put up by no more experienced a hand than a pushing Philadelphia real estate dealer; another has been and is now run in part by a group of sharp newspaper men; another which originated as a pleasant thing for colds, has added not to its virtues, but to its schemes of advertising, until it has become in the minds of its projectors a cure for all the ailments under the sun—and such instances might be multiplied. Don't touch them!

All these have had, or are having their day, while the demand for America's greatest family remedy—a real remedy for real ills—an effective tonic and honest invigorator, has not suffered from the attempted substitution of other preparations.

Paine's celery compound is a medicine that cures the sick, and no high-class druggist ever attempts to induce a customer to take anything in its stead.

Paine's celery compound has gone on steadily gaining in fame these years because those who have tried it have gratefully sung its praises, and in every community in the country have by word of mouth spread its fame.

According to the well-known ethics of reputable physicians, this prescription was at the very outset freely presented to physicians in good standing, and the formua is gladly given them today.

For that reason Paine's celery compound has never been included among patent medicines. Coming from so high a source, and so searchingly tried and recommended, physicians have long employed it as unhesitatingly as they have used their official preparations.

It drives the poison germs of deep-seated disease from the blood.

It brings buoyancy of spirit in place of lassitude and despondency.

It allows the overtaxed system to start fairly on the road to health.

It procures the sleep so necessary to brain and nerve centers.

It strengthens.

It invigorates.

Gives new tone to the system.

Makes the blood healthy.

Is food for the nerves.

It makes people well!

Thousands have been benefited, thousands have been cured by Paine's celery compound when everything else has failed.

HEATERS

Little Heaters and Big Heaters.

Coal Heaters

and ...

Little Heaters

... and

Big Heaters.

JUST LOTS OF HEATERS

Heaters of all kinds and at all prices ranging from $2.50 up.

It is a pleasure to us to show them to our customers.

KING HARDWARE CO.

WALLACE & COMPANY,

LEADING LIVERY STABLES.

Finest Carriages. Best Service. Nice lot of horses for sale.

37 to 61 Ivy St. - - - 'Phones 176.

Notice of Legislation.

Notice is hereby given, that after the expiration of thirty days from this date a bill will be introduced into the Georgia legislature to be entitled:

"An act to incorporate the town of Peachtree, Georgia, consisting of land lots 105, 106, 107 and 108, and certain parts of land lots 48, 49, 54, 55 and 80 of Peachtree district, Fulton county, Georgia, providing for municipal government of said corporation, and for other purposes."

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed to Prevent contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Spermatorrhoea, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL ..... Editor.
W. A. HEMPHILL ..... Pres. and Bus. Mgr.



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ATLANTA, GA., October 5, 1901.

"Poor" Vs. "Rich" Counties.

Elsewhere we print a strong communication from a citizen of Carroll county, in which he deals with the oft-repeated charge that there are certain counties of the state which are the beneficiaries of others, in that they draw more out of the treasury than they pay into it.

As our correspondent intimates, the question is a very broad one, and deserves to be looked upon from various sides. The first statement—that some counties draw more money out of the treasury than they pay into it—would imply grave injustice to the counties drawn upon to fill in the deficit. A moment's thought, however, will demonstrate that the contention is not correct, because under the constitution of this state taxation is uniform. The same rate to the dollar prevails in every county of the state. With the taxes thus raised each county has certain fixed charges to meet—the payment of county officers, the maintenance of court expenses, the making of public roads, etc. If any county failed to raise the money to support its regular county government, and the state were to be called upon to pay jurors and build roads, then such county would be a burden upon the state, and should be willing to go out of business. As a matter of fact, there is not a single defaulting county in the state—not one that does not meet the full constitutional requirements of its existence. Neither Fulton, nor Chatham, nor Richmond contribute a single cent toward the maintenance of the county governments of any other county.

But, it is claimed, there are counties that receive more than they pay in. That statement is made possible only by including special beneficiaries, whose receipts are in nowise dependent upon location. The state supports the public school system—not the county. The state pays the confederate pension—not the county. The state contributes to the education of a child, and the child can live wherever its parent pleases. The state pays the confederate veteran, and does not ask him as a condition whether he choses to live in Muscogee or in Carroll. The whole mistake has been made possible by mixing up the duties of county and state, so as to make them appear as one, whereas they are entirely different. There is no more inequality in compelling a rich man to pay school tax for the poor child around the corner than there is in making the citizens of one county contribute to the school fund of another: Georgia looks upon the child and the veteran as wards of the state. She educates the child, so that when grown it will be of more value to the commonwealth. She pensions the veteran because he has performed a duty for the state. Neither charge is included within the function of county government, and therefore no county should be charged up with it.

The contention of our Carroll county friend as to the intermingling of interest between all communities is sound in argument, but without it the difference in function between county and state here outlined is conclusive.

Those who have talked about "bankrupt" counties must acknowledge the fact that every county in the state is doing its duty.

As to Judge Rosser.

We publish elsewhere a communication from County Commissioner Forrest Adair in reference to a local publication in The Constitution of Thursday morning concerning the contest which resulted in the reelection of Superintendent Donaldson.

Without going into the details of that local story, which was based upon current gossip, The Constitution desires to say that nothing was further from its intention than to reflect upon Judge E. B. Rosser, to whom reference was made as having been forced into a choice between his kinsman, County Attorney Luther Rosser, on one side and Superintendent Donaldson on the other.

That was the salient point of the article in question and that fact is admitted by all concerned. That the judge should have made any other choice than the one he did would have been most unreasonable, particularly since County Attorney Rosser has proved himself one of the best officials ever in the service of the county. It would have been strange indeed if Commissioner Rosser's kinship with the county attorney should have militated against the latter, for his professional ability is recognized by all the county and his special fitness for the position has been manifested in a most forcible manner since he has been county attorney. Through his efforts Fulton county has realized thousands of dollars from the collection of back taxes, which it would probably never have gotten but for his earnest and effective work.

As to Judge E. B. Rosser, no more honest, conscientious or faithful officer ever served this community. He is a gentleman of the old school, whose word is his bond. The Constitution has known him intimately for many years and considers Fulton county fortunate in having such a man in its service. It is a pity that more officers of both city and county are not filled by such men as Judge Rosser. If all public officials were men of such sterling character and high sense of duty, there would be no such thing as official scandal or corruption in high places.

Power of the Railroad.

A few figures tell effectively the power of the railroad in public affairs. They carry on their rolls in the United States today 1,100,000 men.

Granting that each man represents five persons, it will be seen that one man out of every sixteen in the country is a railroader. The payroll of these men amounts to $577,000,000. The rates of wages are as follows:

Class—	N'mb'r.	Av'r'ge D'ly pay.
General officers	4,916	$10 45
Other officers	4,669	5 22
General office clerks	32,265	2 19
Station agents	31,610	1 75
Other station men	89,851	1 60
Engineemen	42,837	3 75
Firemen	44,130	2 14
Conductors	29,957	3 17
Other trainmen	74,274	1 96
Machinists	32,831	2 30
Carpenters	46,666	2 04
Other shopmen	114,773	1 73
Section foremen	33,085	1 68
Other trackmen	226,799	1 22
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen	50,789	1 80
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	25,218	1 96
Employees, account floating equipment	7,597	1 92
All other employees and laborers	125,386	1 71

It is no wonder that railroad influence is so strong, since it commands the labor of so many men. But that is another phase by which the influence of the railroad may be estimated. Besides regular employees, there are those contingent upon emergency. There is a corresponding local attorney in every county, a doctor to answer calls for accidents and some prominent farmer to act as arbitrator in case of damage suits over "blooded" cows killed upon the track. These men, in turn, have friends.

This is why the railroad is always taken into consideration.

The Labor Situation.

The Constitution, having the interest of the laboring men sincerely at heart, regrets the controversy now rampant between the leaders as a consequence of the late steel strike. As the men to suffer are those least able to take care of themselves, the situation becomes pitiful.

The calling out of the steel workers by President Shaffer did not command public sympathy. There was something about it not understood. In calling the strike off, with his forces thoroughly demoralized and many of them ruled out of work, President Shaffer makes a grave charge, to the effect that kindred labor organizations, after having pledged support, failed to give it. He individualizes the charge by naming two well-known labor leaders.

The men attacked, saying nothing of the charge itself, have called for a committee of inquiry, and there the controversy will drag along. The Baltimore American explains the situation by saying that—

> Labor organizations would further their interests by depriving their representatives of some of the power with which they are vested. To no one man should be given authority more absolute than that of a czar. He may be upright and honorable, but the temptation to promote his own ends is strong, and even if he does not yield, his judgment is easily unbalanced. The strike of the steel workers never had the approval of public opinion, because the workers were satisfied with their wages and their hours, and it is pretty certain that a strike would never have been declared had it been left to a representative body of the men.

All now admit that Shaffer made a mistake, but that will not relieve the suffering of men in debt and out of work.

The Wine in the Glass.

During the recent ecumenical council of eminent Methodist clergymen in London, the American members were treated to several surprises.

On one day they were called upon to approve the British war in South Africa. The southern members withdrew from a debate in which the southern people were being misrepresented. But the greatest surprise was when the American members found wine and beer served up to them wherever invited. Rev. John Bond, secretary of the conference, explained the situation by saying:

> My answer is that this is a free country. America is not. We reserve the right to drink alcoholic liquors in moderation if we wish. The American dictum would be ruled out by Wesley, who drank wine to the end of his life.

This may have been sufficient from the English standpoint, but The Nashville American gives the United States view when it says:

> Mr. Bond misses the point. America is free. No one is forced to belong to the Methodist church in America. But belonging to that church, and especially if he be a preacher, he should obey its mandates, those expressed and those which, though unexpressed, are understood. Speaking broadly, the Methodist church looks coldly upon what are termed "worldly pleasures"—dancing, theatergoing, wine-bibbing, etc., and without entering into the realm of disputation, we fail to see how an entirely conscientious Methodist can indulge in them.

The incident goes to prove how national custom may invade the field of religious discipline.

Professor Slaton's Bereavement.

In the bereavement of Professor William F. Slaton, through the loss of his wife, with whom he had happily lived for forty-eight years, he will have the sincere sympathy of the thousands who have grown up under his instruction.

Mrs. Slaton was a lady of rare home virtues, spending her devotion as a sacrifice upon husband and children. Descended on both paternal and maternal sides from a distinguished ancestry, she inherited talents and characteristics which endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. In her the Marshall and the Martin combined to illustrate the legal as well as the military glory of the revolutionary era.

Professor Slaton, as superintendent of public schools of Atlanta for so many years, has entered into every household as a familiar figure, and to thousands of Atlantans he has been both mentor and friend. His great bereavement has entered into many homes and saddened many hearts.

Drawing Aid from the Cities.

Fifty thousand Londoners are in the Kent hop fields at present, where they are busily at work, getting the benefit of country air and helping out the farmers in making the harvest. For generations the hop growers of England have depended upon this London exodus to gather their harvest, and regularly the highways and byways between the great city and the Kent county hop fields are filled with people of all ages and conditions, and of both sexes, as soon as humulus lupulus is ready for picking.

This suggests a parallel for the harvesting of crops in this country, in which the temporary service of a great many people is necessary. In the peach orchards, for instance, there is abundance of work for several weeks, and the same is true of the cotton picking season. There is no doubt but that an enterprising man could engage to have the cotton crop of Morgan county picked by labor procured in Atlanta. The same operation could be performed from Macon, Columbus and other cotton centers. It would relieve the stringency of the harvest season. Grown people and children would willingly go out from every city, white as well as colored, as the case might be, to the great convenience of the farmer, who always sees trouble ahead in harvest time.

The fact is, it is through this plan that the fruit, berry and vegetable growers of the Pacific slope get their work done. San Francisco furnishes pickers for the immense orchards of California, and the Hood river berry-pickers go out in thousands from Portland, through The Dalles, to save a crop that would otherwise go to waste.

There are a great many economies in the utilization of labor yet to be learned.

The Race Made Up.

The singular course of politics by which New York city is governed will be closely watched until the closing of the present municipal race.

The opponents of Tammany, including the republican party, have united on Seth Low for the mayoralty. This was over the protest of the republican boss, Tom Platt, who may knife the independents in favor of the wigwam.

Tammany was at a loss for a candidate. Mr. Coler, who was not taken up by the independents, remained with the organization, but still with Croker's heavy thumb upon him. Then came word from the Sage of Wantage that Mr. Edward M. Sheppard, a former critic of Tammany, should be set up. After obtaining Coler's permission, Sheppard has accepted and now he is the big tiger himself.

The fight will be bitter enough.

The Famine in Russia.

There is famine in Russia as well as in India, and those who have must give to those who have not.

The sum of $48,000 has been appropriated for the government of Saratoff; $203,000 for Tauris; $50,000 for the non-military peasants in the Don basin, and $95,000, with a supply of autumn seed, for the government of Yekaterinslaff. On August 15 the central government's famine fund amounted to only $265,000. Emperor Nicholas ordered that this be increased to $7,000,000.

We live in a land of such plenty that we cannot appreciate the suffering of people in other countries.

TREND OF CURRENT TOPICS.

The interference of Mr. C. D. Borden in the cotton goods trade of Fall River is persistently raising the wages of his employees and forcing his competitors into action, has ceased to be a matter of local concern and has become national.

A Fall River dispatch says:

> "Secretary Whitehead, of the textile council, having received no reply from the manufacturers in regard to the 5 per cent increase in wages asked for by the operatives, called a special meeting of the council this afternoon in Textile hall.
>
> "There was a full representation of all the unions in the city, and the wage question was fully discussed. It was unanimously agreed that, in view of the present conditions of the cloth market and of the fact that two mills of the city have within a week advanced wages 5 per cent, that the other mills could afford to take the same action.
>
> "It was voted that the council insist upon a 5 per cent increase in wages, and a meeting was called for next Wednesday night.
>
> "In case the council receives no report to communicate before that time, the members voted to recommend to their various unions that they refuse to work after Monday, October 7, at the present rate of wages."

The Boston Globe refers to Mr. Borden's recent acts as "More Borden Bombs," and says:

> "Mill owners of Fall River seem to be strangely at sea. Many lie under the suspicion of not knowing their own business, while the great Fall River wizard is to windward of them.
>
> "The help are demanding a 5 per cent increase, while the mill treasurers have been industriously trying to convince them that the times do not warrant it. While they are fighting shy of a raise and trying to stave it off by saying they must consult the other manufacturers, along comes Mr. Borden and says he will take all the goods they have at a price they had been declaring could not be sustained long.
>
> "This may be great generalship, but the other manufacturers cannot understand it. Whether Mr. Borden is trying to force his rivals to raise wages or whether his bold offer was designed to show his belief that the present price of print cloths will be maintained they do not know.
>
> "By raising wages and making purchases on the basis of continued prosperity Mr. Borden has certainly improved the whole situation. If his action has made a raise in wages imperative all along the line, it is certainly a notable achievement."

The situation has thus become of intense interest to the south, representing which The Savannah News says:

> "The cotton mill and cotton goods situation at Fall River is interesting. Six weeks ago there was talk of a cut of 15 per cent in the wages of cotton mill operatives in that city. There were rumors of strikes and the shut-down of mills in consequence of the proposed cut. It was alleged that there had been overproduction and the market was weak. Thus the situation dragged along, until there was a sensational development a week or so ago, when Mr. M. C. D. Borden, who is at the head of several mills, suddenly advanced the wages of his operatives 5 per cent. The other mill men were thunderstruck. They did not know what to think of Borden.
>
> "But it appears that Mr. Borden had been doing some deep thinking for himself. He had quietly gone into the market and bought up nearly if not quite all of the print cloths available. He had a corner on the market. He had bought low, and wished to put the price up. Nothing is more conducive of a strong market than advancing wages. Mr. Borden, therefore, advanced the wages of his people. Would anybody deny that the market was strong? There was the increased pay of the 3,000 operatives of the Borden mills to prove it. Whether it was a bluff or not, it had the desired effect, and print cloth prices rose a quarter of a cent a yard, and large profits to Mr. Borden were already assured.
>
> "But that was not the only effect of Mr. Borden's brilliant stroke. While the advance in wages made his own operatives happy and content, it had precisely the opposite effect upon the employees of the other mills. They argued to themselves that if Borden could advance wages 5 per cent their employers could do the same thing, and they have demanded the advance. They have called a meeting for Friday at which will be determined whether they shall go on strike next Monday if the advance is not conceded. The belief is that the manufacturers involved will not make the concession and a strike will result. That would no doubt suit Mr. Borden. His mills would continue to hum on full time, and possibly on double time, making print cloths, while the mills of his competitors would be idle."

The Raleigh News and Observer has an editorial headed, "Wanted—More Bordens." That newspaper says:

> The need of independent manufacturers of character and means in all lines is made more apparent by the recent notable act of C. D. Borden, of Fall River, who advanced the wages of his mill operatives 5 per cent because of a rise in the price of print cloths. The Boston Globe gives him the name of "the wizard of Fall River" and declares that his power to carry out his liberal policy toward his employees has the effect "to startle trust manufacturers" with occasional increases of wages "lies in the fact that he is an independent manufacturer and the slave of no trust," and adds:
>
> "It is said that Mr. Borden's help almost worship him, and he knows that in any necessary reverse of the markets they would gladly sacrifice to help him out. This is reciprocity between capital and labor, such as only an independent producer can boast of. The people will hope to see more of it."

Two years ago some laboring men were silly enough to believe the fairy tales of trust magnates that the creation of trusts would result in better wages for working men. The events of the past two years has made it impossible for any man except an idiot to be fooled by such chaff. The trusts as a rule are created to give "velvet" and "watered stock" to promoters and owners. Therefore they must press down wages wherever it is possible to do so.

The example of Mr. Borden, an independent manufacturer, seems to emphasize how much better is the condition of labor when employed by such sensible, liberal and broad-minded men of Mr. Borden's type than when employed by the gigantic trust which select as its agents men who can earn the largest dividends on watered stock.

The power of the south as a cotton manufacturing center is aptly discussed by The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune:

> The old-time claim of the south that "cotton is king" is much truer now as to that staple's place in the economy of the southern states than it was even in the most prosperous years before the war. Then the importance of the product consisted in the cultivation and sale of the raw material. The manufacture south of Mason and Dixon's line was then of no importance, comparatively the only manufactures being of the very coarser kinds of cloth used among the slaves for clothing. The total capital invested in 1860 in the states which seceded being less than $10,000,000, and even in 1870 it was but a fraction over $11,000,000, increasing to over $17,000,000 in 1880.
>
> It has been within the past eleven years that the growth of the cotton spinning and weaving industry in the south has been most wonderful. During that time the number of cotton mills more than doubled, going from 336 to 688, while the number of spindles increased from 1,819,000 to 6,531,000, manifesting an immensely disproportionate enlargement of factory accommodations during the past decade with a consequent increase in capital invested wages paid, value of output and hands employed.
>
> While this change in the character of the south's industries from the production of the raw material almost exclusively to that of manufacture is wonderful in the rate of its development its chief significance is in the amount of its staple production consumed by its mills. In 1880 it used 546,000 bales out of a consumption of 2,346,000 by the rest of the country, or less than one-fourth the amount manufactured by the mills of the United States.
>
> In the year just ended the southern mills took 1,620,000 bales, out of a total consumption by the mills of the country of 3,587,000 bales, or 45 per cent of the total worked up by American mills. It will not be long at this rate until the south will divide the cotton manufacturing industry with the other states of the union, and this generation will probably live to see it take the lead in the world's production of cotton textile fabrics. The south is fully alive to what this wonderful development means for it in the future, and the exhibition at Charleston in December, has for its object the foundation for a trade in American cotton goods not only with the West India islands and South America, but with our Far Eastern extension and the Asiatic trade.

Cincinnati rejoices with the south in this wonderful rate of prosperity. In ante-bellum days the southern trade of our city was its chief sources of wealth and our merchants today are prepared, with our increased traffic facilities, to sustain the old-time cordial relations and to reciprocate in the substantial benefits to flow from still more intimate and mutually profitable business connections.

Senator Fairbanks should not spend his money so early in the campaign. The man with the dollar on the last round will catch the ballots.

The tuft hunters who wanted to get up a present for Cervera have withdrawn the scheme. The Spaniards are short on ribbon and wine anyway.

The Melrose shotgun toters have no recollection of The Chicago Chronicle's interference in behalf of the colored man.

Captain Peary gave the cold shoulder to his surgeon, and left him on an iceberg.

The Shamrock will have to apply for naturalization papers if she wants to win.

Tammany Hall will have the adWantage in the coming mayoralty race.

There's as much in the horse as in the man when a race is to be won.

How to keep the cold out in winter is a chilly proposition.

Here's to Quincey, of Massachusetts, and may he call.

What has become of Corporal Tanner?

The era of "Be it enacted" approaches.

Tammany does not sleep o' nights.

Colonel Helstand is a high liner.

CHARBON SHOWS ONCE MORE

Governor Sends an Expert Into the District Suspected.

Jackson, Miss., October 4.—(Special.)—Charbon has again appeared among cattle in Mississippi, the disease being reported from the southern part of Hinds county near the Oakley convict farm. Governor Longino has instructed one of the prison sergeants to make an investigation to determine the type and extent of the disease, and if there is any imminent danger of the blooded cattle on the convict farm becoming infected they will be immediately removed. The latest reports state that the disease has appeared on only two plantations, and the form is very mild. This is the first charbon that has been reported since the latter part of August.

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

She's Doin' Mighty Well.

No matter what they tell you—they've
mighty much to tell—
Georgy's in the saddle, an' she's doin'
mighty well!
Valley, plain an' hill,
She's a-singin' happy still,
Her plate is piled with plenty, an' there
ain't a jug to fill!

No matter what they tell you—let the
Hallelujia swell,
Fer Georgy's ridin' easy, an' she's doin'
mighty well!
Happy left an' right
In the darkness an' the light,
Her plate is piled with plenty, an' there's
plenty more in sight!

No matter what they tell you—blow the
bugle, ring the bell,
Fer Georgy's in a gallop, an' she's doin'
mighty well!
Happy every day
From the winter to the May,
She's goin' in a gallop, an' you better
clear the way!

* * * * *

Richard Le Gallienne is now writing domestic articles for Mr. Hearst. We are very anxious to have an expression of opinion from him on the "Servant Girl Problem."

* * * * *

Lines to a Sofa.

The poets must sing about something, and Mr. Arthur Crawford tackles "An Old Sofa:"

"And wast thou jealous? Tell me truthfully!
When, after thou hadst soothed her all the day,
Her lover came, oblivious of thee,
And kissed her tears away?

"But truth to tell, I do not care a rap
What strange adventures, haply, once were thine,
While I am sitting in thy spacious lap
With Arabella in mine."

* * * * *

We shall try to keep track of the south Georgia poet who sounds this note of triumph:

"I writ some silly
Lines to Autumn,
An' a fool newspaper
Feller bought 'em!"

* * * * *

In Darkness.

One of the strange poems of William Ernest Henley is contributed to The North American Review:

"Silence, loneliness, darkness,
These and of these my fill
While God in the rush of Maytide
Without is working His will.

"Without are the wind and the wall-flowers,
The leaves, and the nests, and the rain,
And in all of them God is making
His beautiful purpose plain.

"But I wait in a horror of strangeness—
A tool on His workshop floor,
Worn to the butt, and banished
His hand for evermore."

Beautiful as the poem is, that last stanza convinces us that Brother Henley ought to attend an old-fashioned Methodist meeting and hear the brethren shout, "Come, while we sing!"

* * * * *

Along the Way.

I.

Too steep the hill—too heavy is the cross,
Too dark the thorny way:
Too bitter, dear, the thought that love is loss—
A fading flower of May.

II.

But I would face the future without fear—
With not one star in view,
Did God but grant my willing heart to bear
Life's woes and wounds for you!

* * * * *

A Pension Grabber.

This from a colored voter in Georgia to President Roosevelt:

"Mr. President—Dear fr'en': Hearin' dat you is a war president, en been in it yo'se'f, dis is ter let you know dat I got two mo' boys what ez full er fight ez a game chicken on court day, en I wants 'em ter go whar dey kin git a leg or two shoot off, en draw pensions. We is already drawin' pensions fum three legs en one arm in de Spaniel war, en two mo' legs would make us comfertable fer life!"

* * * * *

A Hard Blow.

Blow, blow ye wintry breezes
And make the gold leaves fly!
He that in winter freezes
Won't burn up next July!

* * * * *

Sir Thomas Lipton is such a jolly good fellow, too!

* * * * *

The Fickle God.

A local poet bemoans his fate as follows:

"When Time had turned my hair to gray
And youth did not abide,
Love left me in the lonely way,
And with a sigh he died."

The author was not wise. He should have dyed first, or bought a wig.

* * * * *

There is no need that the magazine editors should advertise the poetry of Benjamin Paul Blood. Blood will tell.

* * * * *

His Occupation Gone.

"Dis 'Stralian ballot system hez totally ruint me," said the colored campaigner.

"How is that?"

"I wuz de champion voter in de county!"

* * * * *

We read in a weekly paper of a snake that climbs trees. No matter how hard the government tries, it can't put down the moonshine distilleries.

* * * * *

One of the critics throws cold water on Ernest McGaffey's "Sonnets to a Wife." But not enough to drown them.

* * * * *

Victorious.

There is encouragement, if not poetry, in the following, from a Georgia singer:

"I struggled up the mountain,
But fell to earth, ker-flop!
I said in pain,
'I'll try again,'
And finally reached the top!"

* * * * *

It is the opinion of Brother Dickey that "Some folks tries harder ter be sorry dan dey does ter be glad."

* * * * *

The Way With Most of 'Em.

"Isn't the new magazine out yet?"
"Yes; about $10,000."

* * * * *

A northern critic says that Kipling is "at himself again."
Where was he at before?

* * * * *

When an author is able to hire a literary agent he is pretty certain of his rents and royalties.

F. L. S.

NO ENTHUSIASM YET AROUSED

Elections in Mississippi So Far Have Shown a Tameness.

Jackson, Miss., October 4.—(Special.)—Although the candidates for the vacancies in the offices of secretary of state and treasurer are industriously at work, they have not as yet succeeded in arousing any great amount of enthusiasm in the contest, and it looks like a small vote will be polled at the special election thirty days hence. This can be accounted for in some measure by the fact that the farmers are busy harvesting their cotton crop and the heaviest vote is expected from the cities and towns. Nearly all the candidates have placed their petitions to the election commissioners in the various counties.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Poor" vs. "Rich" Counties.

Editor Constitution: I notice in The Weekly Constitution of September 23, an article headed "Counties That Are Burdens," in which it is stated that at the next meeting of the general assembly there will be some interesting facts presented to that body concerning the counties that are a burden to the state.

Will you kindly publish a few remarks from a citizen of one of those counties that are regarded as a burden to the state. The charge made against Carroll county in that article is that she receives more money in school funds and pensions than she returns to the state in taxes.

In thinking of this thing we ought to consider what is the object of the public school. Is it not to tax the rich man's property in order to educate the poor man's children? If this is the case, and I am unable to see any other reason for public schools, why should any one complain when that object is accomplished. Fulton is a rich county, Carroll is a poor county; as a matter of course there will be more money sent to Carroll than she puts into the state treasury and less to Fulton. Otherwise we could not have state schools on an equality throughout the state. If all the counties were rich counties we would not need state schools. But I suppose the rate of state taxation is the same in all the counties. The poor man in Carroll with a small property pays the same per cent on what he owns as does the rich man in Fulton. Now how could the present condition be altered without changing this equality of taxation, and placing a heavier tax on the poor man in order to lighten the burden of the rich? The plan proposed to the last legislature would certainly have had that effect if it had been adopted. I am sorry that some people are so troubled in their minds about those counties like Carroll being a burden upon such counties as Fulton. This is a many-sided question and we ought to look at all sides of it.

How does it happen that Fulton is so rich and Carroll is so poor? Because the population of Carroll is made up mostly of farmers, and that of Fulton mostly of traders. But with whom do they trade? Is it not with the farmers of Carroll and other poor counties? And so the money that pays these taxes is drawn through the avenues of trade from the farmers in the poor counties whose children attend the public schools. It is not likely that Atlanta draws much revenue from Chatham and Richmond and other self-sustaining counties. It is the trade of the poor counties that makes Atlanta rich, and so they only get back a small portion of their own when they get more in school funds than they pay in taxes.

I think Carroll county could get along without Fulton as well as Fulton could without Carroll and other poor counties. Of course we all like to go to Atlanta, and we want to go to the fair, and such as that, and when we have any money to spend, Atlanta is as glad to have us come, as we are to go, and we can scarcely pass through there without leaving some money. But we could get along without these visits and hardly know the difference at the end of the year. But if all the poor counties should boycott Atlanta. Fulton county would know the difference at the end of the year.

I hardly know whether The Constitution intended to compliment Chatham or Carroll when it mentioned as "a noteworthy fact that Chatham county with forty times as much population as Carroll, draws $3,835 for pensions, while Carroll draws $14,110 for this purpose." To my mind this is an immense compliment to Carroll. We all know that it is human nature for everybody to draw a pension that can. I have been told that there are men in Atlanta who count their money by the hundred thousands who draw pensions from the state of Georgia. In Carroll, as a general thing, they have to be entirely destitute and unable to work for a living before they can draw a pension. And just to think there are over three times as many old confederate soldiers in Carroll as there are in Chatham, when Chatham has forty times the population of Carroll. Perhaps back in the sixties Carroll was not regarded as a burden to the state.

One source of wealth to the counties of Georgia having large cities that does not reach the counties more thinly populated is northern emigration. When the northern capitalist comes south he generally goes to a city to invest his capital. Naturally he hates to be taxed to pay a pension to his old enemy the confederate soldier or to educate the grandchildren of the old soldier. He should remember that the southern people have been paying taxes ever since the war for the benefit of the union soldier and be willing to pay his part in the expenses of the state of Georgia.

A great deal of the tax paid by Fulton county is like the guano tax. A large portion of the guano used in Georgia is sent out from Atlanta, and the tax is paid on it there and credited to Fulton county, but everybody knows that the man who uses the guano is the one who finally pays the tax on it. And these men are scattered all over the poor counties, and all the chance their children have for education is the five months' public school.

It has been charged that the public school system of Georgia is now in the hands of its enemies, and from the efforts that are made to injure its usefulness, it would appear that there is some truth in the accusation.

L. T. RUSSELL.

Rett, Carroll Co., Ga., September 26, 1901.

The Presidency.

Editor Constitution: Will you kindly answer the following interrogations and oblige many of your subscribers in this section?

1. Does not the constitution of the United States require the president to be 44 years old? If it does and if the president is not that old, is he eligible and will his acts be lawful?

2. Who becomes vice president in case of the vice president's promotion to the presidency?

A. J. SMYLY.

Smyly, Ga.

The constitution provides that no person shall be eligible to the office of president "who shall not have attained the age of 35 years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States."

In case of the removal of the president from office for any cause the vice president shall become president. The position of vice president shall become vacant for the residue of the administration and the senate shall elect from among its members a presiding officer. In case of the death or removal of the vice president after his elevation to the presidency, the secretary of state shall fill said office.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Pickens (Ga.) Journal: Atlanta, not to be outdone in the way of doing tribute to the late President McKinley, has started a movement to build a creditable monument to his memory.

Savannah (Ga.) Morning News: "Jim" Parker's halo of glory has faded. As The Atlanta Constitution notes, when the roll of witnesses was called in the Buffalo court room, his name was not there. When the witnesses on the stand were questioned, they had no knowledge of the gallant colored man. He had been telling such hair-raising stories of his own heroism, how he had throttled the villain and prevented the firing of another shot at the president, that it was thought he would be one of the central figures in the trial. But when the test came, Parker was not in sight. "The only sure-enough thing about Jim," says The Constitution, is that he registers from Atlanta." There can be no doubt about that. He carries the trademark of that city. If he were a bottle, Atlanta's name would be blown in the glass. He is imbued with the characteristic Atlanta spirit, of which a wit has said, It is h—— on dress parade, but not present in the engagement."

HE IS FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

Democratic Nomination Will be Asked for by a Party Worker.

Montgomery, Ala., October 4.—(Special.) It has been announced that Alex Troy will ask for the democratic nomination for attorney general. He is a member of the Montgomery law firm of Watts, Troy & Coffey and has been for many years secretary of the state bar association and has really been the force that preserved the organization. He has never before aspired to any public office.

THE DAILY NOTEBOOK.

It should not be forgotten that following the Interstate fair, to open in Atlanta next week, the state fair of Georgia will throw wide its gates in Savannah. The people of the Forest City have taken every precaution for the entertainment of visitors and the fair itself will be on a scale never surpassed.

The Press gives a hint of what is ahead when it says:

> "The Georgia state fair, to be held in Savannah in a little more than a month, seems to be attracting more county exhibits than anything of its kind in years. It begins to look as if the space set aside for county exhibits will be crowded. Every day almost Secretary Shaw is advised of the entry of some new county. Eleven of them have now signified their intention to send exhibits to the Savannah fair and it is thought others will be heard from soon. Even if no others come in, however, Savannah will have a fine array of the best products of the state to show visitors even with the eleven exhibits. The counties that have agreed to send exhibits so far are Camden, Brooks, Spalding, Bartow, Cobb, Dodge, Sumter, Lowndes, Bulloch, Effingham and Worth. These are among the best counties in Georgia and if the people of the counties follow their exhibits to the fair it is assured that Georgians from all sections of the state will be here during the fair in crowds. The manager of the fair looks upon it as one of the most promising and healthy signs that the fair is to be a big success that so many counties have sent in assurances that they will send county exhibits to this state entertainment.
>
> "There has been nothing definite done yet about midway attractions."

This latter statement should not stand in the way, however, because Savannah has always been good enough—and there are plenty people there to show the way.

Still Boring for Oil.

Albany has hopes of oil and will not give up the project. She has the hog and hominy and will not hesitate about anything else she may need.

The Negroes of the South.

The count of the population of the United States by race, sex and nativity has been completed at the census office, and thus the most important sociological data will be soon forthcoming. The greatest question has been the relative growth of the colored population. The alarm which the figures of 1880 gave the country lest the negro population should exceed the white will be recalled. Final figures show that the negro population will this time constitute about 11.58 of our total population. Ten years ago the figures on a similar basis were 11.98.

Some new elements of population have been counted this time, but as a whole it is fair to conclude that the negro is slightly less than holding his own. The earlier bulletins by states indicated, as shown in these dispatches, that the negro was doing better than this, but the Virginia returns, which came in the last alphabetical group, have greatly modified the final results. In that state the negro growth has been surprisingly small. In fact, in only four southern states is the proportion of negroes greater today than in 1890. These are Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. In many northern states the negro population has relatively increased, but as it is so small a part of the total, does not greatly affect general results. The completed figures thus show that the negro is losing his hold in the border state region, and is moving either to the cotton fields of the gulf or to the great cities of the north.

The figures since 1790, showing the percentage that the negroes have constituted of our total population are as follows:

Census.	Per Ct.	Census.	Per Ct.
1790	19.27	1850	14.84
1800	19.38	1860	14.13
1810	19.03	1870	13.64
1820	18.39	1880	13.13
1830	18.10	1890	11.91
1840	16.84	1900	11.79

On the Track.

The Augusta Chronicle has undertaken to build a new railroad. The Chronicle is great at anything it undertakes.

President Roosevelt to Come.

(From The Savannah Press.)

Although President Roosevelt has been invited to Savannah both by the Savannah Fair Association and by the city council, it is not probable he will be able to visit this city or the south until next fall. It was hoped to have him here in November. Judging from what the president told Mr. Clark Howell, of Atlanta, a few days ago, however, it will be impossible for him to leave Washington for some time. Mr. Howell said yesterday to The Atlanta Daily News, discussing his conversation with the president last Saturday evening:

> "The president seemed to be greatly interested in the south and made frequent mention of his fondness of Georgia specially. He stated that it had always been his earnest desire to visit Georgia, the state of his mother's nativity, but that circumstances had been such that he was never in a position where he could do so. He had arranged to come here in November next, having accepted the invitation of the people of Atlanta to that end, and the arrangements of the details of the trip were under way when the unfortunate calamity at Buffalo brought the whole matter to a sudden termination by the assassination of President McKinley. President Roosevelt spoke of the proposed trip and said he had been looking forward to it with intense pleasure. I told him our people were anxious for him to come, and that we wanted him at the earliest opportunity.
>
> "'It is my intention now,' he replied, 'to make that trip just as soon as I can. Congress meets in December and with the overwhelming responsibilities which have been so suddenly thrust upon me it will, of course, be impossible for me to leave Washington in the meantime. Naturally I cannot get away during the session of congress, which means that I cannot contemplate the trip between now and the latter part of next summer. If nothing unforeseen happens I would like to go to Georgia early next fall. I wish especially,' said the president, 'to visit Roswell, the place of my mother's birth. I feel as if I know the old place, for family traditions have indelibly impressed upon my mind many things about it. I shall look forward to the trip with as much pleasure as I ever did to any trip of my life.'"

THE ESTIMATES ARE ALLOWED

Mississippi Capitol Commission Meet in Monthly Session.

Jackson, Miss., October 4.—(Special.)—The Mississippi capitol commission met today and allowed the regular estimate of the contractors for work performed during September, amounting to $28,000. The superintendent of construction states that work has been retarded by delay in having car loads of material switched to the state house site after arriving in Jackson. Fourteen thousand cubic feet of stone and a half million brick were placed in position during the month. Hon. R. A. Dean, of Lafayette, the new member of the commission, who succeeded Phil A. Rush, resigned, made his first appearance at the meeting and was inducted into office.

COMMITTEES ARE ANNOUNCED

Alabama Voters Are Now Considering Question of Ratification.

Montgomery, Ala., October 4.—(Special.) Chairman Teasley has announced his committee which will conduct the campaign for the ratification of the constitution in Montgomery county. Bibb Graves, member of the anti-ratification state committee, is arranging his committee. Joint discussions, for the first time in many years, are now probable. The ratification committee has out a number of appointments for local speakers and has opened headquarters in the Exchange hotel. It is beginning with a great deal of snap and go.

SUPERNUMERARY FORCE IS LARGELY ADDED TO

Fourteen Men Put on the Rolls by Police Board.

MAY ASK COUNCIL FOR LARGER APPROPRIATION

Meeting Called Last Night for Purpose of Trying Sergeant Charlie Martin—A Reprimand Was Decided Upon.

The board of police commissioners at their meeting last night decided on a material increase of the force.

Fourteen supernumeraries were elected, and from these can be taken men to fill the places now vacant when each watch goes out.

The newly elected supernumeraries are: W. H. Cook, T. Borochoff, J. W. Mashburn, L. A. Childs, S. W. Turner, Dan Boone, H. D. Freeman, T. J. Thompson, T. L. Bayne, James M. Duncan, J. W. Frey, G. C. Garner, L. B. Edgerly and Clarence Kirby. Messrs. Cook, Childs, Turner, Boone, Thompson and Garner were formerly members of the force.

The supernumeraries will go on duty at once. They were ordered to report to Chief Ball this morning at 10 o'clock to receive instructions.

An addition to the force of supernumeraries was considered a necessity. For several months past the different watches have been going on duty short of men, as there was not supernumeraries sufficient to fill the vacancies. This, of course, caused the men to have to patrol larger sections of territory, and lessened the protection to the city in comparison.

There were only twelve supernumeraries on the list previous to the election last night. The addition of fourteen makes the total number twenty-six.

Police protection for the Southern Interstate fair was discussed, but the commissioners decided that under the appropriation for the department it would be impossible to increase the force. On motion of Commissioner Jones, the board voted to have the entire force work twelve hours each day during the fair. He stated that this would relieve the situation.

Reprimand for Sergeant.

Sergeant Charley Martin was tried on the charge of using profane and obscene language in the police station. He pleaded guilty, but claimed that circumstances justified the language used. The board decided that he should be given a reprimand, and this will be done by Chairman English. The meeting was called for the purpose of trying Sergeant Martin.

The recent appropriation for the department formed a subject for discussion, and it was the opinion of the board that it would be inadequate for its operation. Commissioner Patterson presented an estimate, and stated that he believed an additional appropriation of $1,500 would be sufficient.

The total appropriation allowed by the finance committee of the city council is $141,588.50. The finance committee will be requested to increase the appropriation to the amount considered necessary.

Several petitions from patrolmen for salary during time they were unable to work were referred to Chief Ball with power to act. Commissioner Fox stated that he had received a communication from the city attorney to the effect that the board had power to allow salary of the men for time they were incapacitated for duty.

Chairman English said that if a man was injured in the discharge of his duty he should be given his salary for time lost, and said it would be an outrage if it was not done.

The resignation of Patrolman J. F. Skinner was received and accepted. Patrolman Skinner was compelled to resign on account of ill health. He has been unable to work for more than a year. His resignation was presented to the board on a previous occasion, but was not accepted, the commissioners hoping that he would soon be able to resume his duties.

Coffee County Sunday Schools.

Waycross, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—M. A. Pafford, president of the Coffee County Sunday School Association, has sent out the programme of the semi-annual convention, to be held at Pearson October 11, 12 and 13.

STATE'S INCOME AND EXPENSES

Treasurer Park's Official Statement Was Completed Yesterday.

WHAT GOVERNMENT COSTS

State's Expenses During the Fiscal Year Just Closed Were Nearly $3,500,000—Balance of General Fund About $186,000.

Assistant Treasurer C. T. Furlow completed yesterday the statement of receipts and disbursements of the state for the fiscal year ending September 30. The statement was made up for Treasurer Park's annual report to the governor and the legislature, and will be published later on.

The totals make the following showing:

Balance in treasury October 1, 1900, $416,146.30.

Receipts during the fiscal year $3,804,195.73.

Total, $4,220,342 03.

Disbursements during the fiscal year $3,459,619.93.

Balance in the treasury October 1, 1901, $730,722.10.

Of the balance in the treasury on October 1, this year, about $444,000 belongs to the public property fund, and $100,000 to the sinking fund. This leaves only a little more than $186,000 of general funds in the treasury.

Some of the principal items among the receipts during the year are as follows:

Western and Atlantic railroad rental, $420,012.

Railroad tax, $241,618.90.

Poll tax, $254,125.67.

Temporary loan, $198,233.41.

General tax, $1,944,935.91

Convict hire, $202,511.08.

Liquor tax, $151,490.68.

Northeastern railroad, $105,497.

The principal items among the disbursements are as follows:

Civil establishment, $131,671.15.

State sanitarium, $236,249.

Public debt, $447,282.45.

Schools, $1,498,603.64.

Pensions, $626,607.50.

ASTROLOGICAL FORECAST

For Today and Birthday Information for the Coming Year.

According to the stars, today is favorable to "court, marry, deal, seek work, and push ahead.

To those whose birthdays fall on this date, Raphael, the astrologer, says, "Thou mayest expect a favorable year for thy business and domestic affairs; much activity is denoted. The young will court or marry.

"A child born on this day will be quick and active, fond of pleasure and company, and rather fortunate in its affairs. If a female, she will marry young."

SEEKS TO REGAIN PROPERTY

Mrs. Alice E. Collins Says Her Husband Was Unduly Influenced.

Mrs. Alice E. Collins, through her attorney, F. W. O'Bryan, yesterday afternoon filed a bill in the superior court against J. S. Slicer. The purpose of the bill is to secure the cancellation of a deed which, Mrs. Collins asserts, was procured by Slicer by his influencing her husband, J. D. Collins, while he was in a state of mental and physical collapse. She states that the deed conveyed to Slicer a certain tract of land fronting 100 feet on the Chattahoochee river for the sum of $1,000, while it was really worth $4,000.

The bill alleges that Mr. Collins has been acting as agent for Mrs. Collins and that Slicer induced him to request his wife to sign the deed just as her husband was on the eve of leaving for Texas in search of health. It is stated that the deed was secured by the defendant on June 27 of the present year and that at that time Mrs. Collins did not know the mental and physical condition of her husband.

It is alleged that the defendant, knowing that Mr. Collins was incompetent to make a contract, influenced him as above stated. The bill states that at that time Mr. Collins was in such condition that it would have been dangerous to him to vex him by refusing to do anything he might require.

It is stated that Mrs. Collins has tendered the defendant the $1,000 paid for the property and the court is asked to cancel the deed on condition that the amount is returned to him.

You are Cordially Invited to Attend

Our Fall Opening on Monday, Oct. 7, 1901

Music by Wurm's Orchestra from 3:30 to 6:30 and From 8:00 to 10:00 p. m.

We want you to see what is, without doubt, the most tastefully beautiful Jewelry store in the country. Our recent improvements just completed make the store a fitting home for the superb stock of

Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Cut Glass and Art Pottery which fills the shelves and cases.

The Cut Glass Room—built of Marble, Plate Glass and Mirrors framed in Mahogany.

The Diamond Room—with windows of Luxfer Prism Glass; and many other new features will be very interesting to you.

Maier & Berkele,

31 WHITEHALL ST.

HEALTH OFFICER MUST MOVE INTO CITY HALL

Will Exchange Quarters in Empire for Two Rooms He Does Not Want.

STRONG OBJECTION TO PROPOSED NEW OFFICES

Rules Adopted by Board of Health for Government of the Health Officer—His Office Hours Fixed and His Work Mapped Out.

Health Officer J. P. Kennedy must give up his quarters in the Empire building and content himself with such rooms as can be provided for him in the city hall building.

That the rooms provided in the city hall are not satisfactory to the health officer was apparent from what he said after the meeting of the board of health yesterday afternoon at which the action was taken.

The question of changing the quarters did not come up until the close of the meeting. The matter was referred to by Mayor Mims, who said it would be necessary for the health officers to change his quarters and move into the city hall. He said the finance committee would make no appropriation for the rental of rooms outside, nor could he, under the ordinance relating to the office, approve a bill for rent of the quarters in the Empire building.

"There are two good rooms in the city hall which the health officer can use," Mayor Mims said, "and the law requires that his office shall be in the city hall."

The rooms referred to are on the second floor in the northeast corner of the building. One of them is at present occupied by City Warden Hunter and the other is used as a consultation room by the city comptroller.

Under the statement of the mayor there was but one action for the board to take and that was to give up the quarters in the Empire building. A resolution by Burton Smith was adopted requesting the president of the board, Dr. Jarnagin, to make the best arrangement he could with regard to sub-leasing or releasing the rooms in the Empire with the owners of that building and providing that the health officer's office should be moved into the city hall and into the rooms mentioned above or such other more satisfactory quarters as could be found.

Dr. Kennedy entered a strong protest against moving into the rooms designated. He objected to the close proximity of the toilet room and said the rooms were badly lighted. If the board directed it he said he would go there, but he would object to it very seriously.

Some of the members of the board stated they would be willing to exchange their present rooms for those assigned to the health officer and Dr. Kennedy said this would suit him perfectly. No action was taken on this subject however, and unless some other change is made the health officer will occupy the rooms stated.

Rules for Health Officer.

A set of rules governing the health officer was introduced and read by Dr. E. H. Richardson. No amendments were offered and after a brief discussion they were adopted in full as follows:

Atlanta, September 12, 1901.—Rule 1—The office of the health officer shall be kept open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., his official hours shall be from 10 a. m. to 12 a. m. and from 4 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Rule 2—It shall be the duty of the health officer to keep a record of all vital statistics, such as births, deaths, contagious and infectious diseases, and such other statistical information that the board of health may from time to time designate as necessary for the efficient working of the health department; he must report in writing each day to clerk of board of health, of all complaints coming under his supervision, report on all cases of infectious, contagious, pestilential and epidemic diseases in his charge and any other business of his department.

Rule 3—He shall have charge of all infectious, contagious, pestilential or epidemic diseases within the city, under the direction of the board of health.

Rule 4—He shall have charge of the smallpox hospital and quarantine station and shall have the right to send persons to those institutions for treatment and isolation. He shall file in writing with the chief of the sanitary department all requests for supplies, or help needed at smallpox hospital, all purchases to be made by said chief under instructions from the board of health.

Rule 5—He shall have the right to destroy articles of clothing, bedding or other articles likely to be infected or in his opinion are detrimental to public health, in such cases an itemized statement of articles confiscated shall be filed with clerk of the board of health, and compensation for same to be determined by the board of health.

Rule 6—He shall have the right to send into quarantine persons or baggage, who in his opinion have been exposed to diseases likely to prove detrimental to public health.

Rule 7—He shall, upon the request of the board of health, make microscopical examinations of secretions or substances to determine the presence of pathogenic bacteria.

Rule 8—He shall visit twice each year, or at such other times the board of health may designate, all the public schools, to see that they are constructed and keep in a sanitary condition; he shall make a written report of each visit to the board of health.

Rule 9—He shall see that the ward physicians make monthly reports, with itemized statement of work done during months; he shall cause the ward physicians to file in writing these reports giving work in detail with diagnosis and treatment of each case coming under their observation.

Rule 10—He shall attend all regular meetings of the board of health, unless excused by the president of the board.

Rule 11—He shall confine himself exclusively to the duty within prescribed or hereafter prescribed and shall not be allowed to do other or private work; he shall familiarize himself with all city and state laws now in force on ranitation and public health, and enforce same.

Question of County Cases.

The only reference that was made to the action of the health officer in treating county's cases of contagious disease was by Dr. Floyd McRae. Dr. McRae appeared before the board and urged that contagious diseases in the county and the city be attended to by the same officer. Every contagious disease in the county, he said, is a menace to the health of the city. The county cannot afford to provide a hospital of its own, and in addition to being better able to take care of such patients, he said, the city's action would result in the saving of money.

At the conclusion of Dr. McRae's statement Dr. Richardson moved that he be tendered a vote of thanks. The motion was adopted with one dissenting vote, that of Mr. Smith.

Before the meeting adjourned the question of taking action upon Dr. McRae's statement came up. It was decided to take no action with regard to it.

May Stop Moving Ashes.

A petition to the board from a large factory requesting that the sanitary department remove its waste ashes led to a discussion of the question as to whether it is incumbent at all upon the board of health to remove ashes. The members did not appear to think so. It was finally decided that Mr. Smith should confer with the city attorney and if there is no legal obligation upon the board requiring them to remove ashes they will stop it altogether. If there is such an obligation they will endeavor to get rid of it by ordinance.

This will apply to all big factories, office buildings, hotels and large boarding houses. The sanitary department is at present removing the ashes in most of these cases, but will probably stop this within a few days, and these concerns will have to attend to the removal of ashes themselves.

These Chilly October Mornings

Your thoughts turn to winter clothing. Make no mistake this season. Buy "the best." Our stock is "full up" with that kind. The newest in Suits and Overcoats. Proper in style, proper in cut, proper in price.

Boys' and Men's.

HIRSCH BROS.,

44 Whitehall.

WAGE EARNERS SHOW ACTIVITY

Many New Names Being Added to the List.

CHANCES TO WIN STILL GOOD

The Dark Horses in the Race Will Not Have Serious Handicap, As There Are Ten Free Trips to Be Won by Contestants.

Wage earners of Atlanta and of other parts of Georgia are active these days in their work of accumulating coupons in The Constitution contest for ten selected trips. Within the past few days there have been many new names added to the list of contestants, and the work of gathering the ballots was accordingly given a new impetus.

Dark horses in this race are by no means weighted down with any serious handicap because of lateness in entering. The finish of the race is yet almost a month distant. In that time it is easily possible for one possessed of the traits of a hustler and showing determination and confidence to enter today in the race and end one of the winners.

The race is not one where the prizes are so few as to preclude the possibility of a late entry's winning. When it is considered that there are ten chances of success, it will be readily seen that there is the best of opportunity even at this time for wage earners to announce their entrance into the race and be numbered as one of the ten winners.

The chance is one that does not come often. It is not every day the way is opened for securing a trip to a place of one's own selection at the cost only of energy and perseverance. The opportunity is one which no member of Georgia's army of bread winners can afford to overlook. Some one is going to earn a trip to any part of the United States he or she may select, and nine others are to be rewarded with free trips to as many of the great cities this side of the Mississippi river that abound in beauty and teem with interest.

There is ample room for many others in this contest. The chance of victory is the brightest and the reward is more than sufficient to warrant the most vigorous efforts. The contest is open to every wage earner of Georgia. It was offered to them in a spirit of liberality, and it is free to them without expense or limitation. It is a contest not frequently to be seen, so far as the number of prizes is concerned, one which should prove attractive to every wage earner of the state, and in which hundreds of men and women who work for salary should be entered.

Anywhere in the United States.

I can place your advertising in any newspaper or magazine published. Estimates furnished promptly. George S. Lowman, Empire building.

ALKAHEST LECTURE COURSE.

Hon. G. A. Gearhart to Open Season With Lecture on "The Coming Man."

The Alkahest entertainment course will be opened next Monday evening at the Young Men's Christian Association auditorium, when Hon. G. A. Gearhart will appear in his celebrated lecture on "The Coming Man." Mr. Gearhart will be remembered throughout Georgia for his splendid work in the Georgia chautauquas last summer. Few men have made a more favorable impression in the lecture field on southern audiences than did Mr. Gearhart while filling his chautauqua engagements last summer. So far only the most flattering reports of his work in the lyceum courses in the south have been received, and the members of the lyceum course here have a great treat awaiting them next Monday evening.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MORMONS VISIT THE GOVERNOR

The Hart County Delegation Wanted Detective To Ferret Out Mob.

CHURCH IN THAT COUNTY IS ABOUT THIRTY STRONG

Delegation Was Indignant Over the Assault by Masked Men on Elders Stewart and Zundel. Governor Refers Them to Grand Jury.

The Mormons of Hart county are stirred up over the treatment by a masked mob of Elders B. F. Stewart and L. F. Zundel, who recently visited the "saints" and elders in that county.

A few days ago these elders wrote a letter to Governor Candler, in which they stated they had been whipped by a masked mob of about thirty men, and then made to leave the county. They appealed to the governor for an investigation of the matter, and he told them it would be necessary to take it before the grand jury.

A delegation of Mormons from Hart county called on the governor yesterday and urged him to send a detective to the county for the purpose of locating the men who composed the mob and having them dealt with by the courts.

There were in the party that called at the governor's office O. T. Shirley, of Bowersville, at whose house the two elders visited; S. M. Garrison, of Hartwell, and one of the elders of the church. Mr. Shirley acted as the spokesman and told the governor the story of how Stewart and Zundel were taken from his house, carried into the woods, whipped with a buggy trace and then made to leave the county. They were indignant at the treatment of the elders and called on the governor to take some action.

Governor Candler informed them that it was out of his power to send a detective to Hart county for the purpose stated. They said they knew several of the men who composed the mob, and the governor advised them to go before the grand jury and have indictments found. After the men had been indicted Governor Candler said he would offer a reward for the capture of any who made an effort to get out of the way.

"I shall instruct Solicitor General D. W. Meador, of that circuit, to go to the bottom of this case," said Governor Candler in speaking of the matter.

The governor suggested that the Mormons themselves employ a detective to secure evidence against those in the mob whom they did not know.

Mr. Shirley told the governor that the Mormon church had about thirty members in Hart county. He said they were law abiding and peaceable citizens, and felt entitled to the protection of the law. The governor assured them that everything possible would be done to protect them from any assault.

LIEUTENANT BROWN TO GO.

Received Orders Yesterday Stationing Him at Governors Island, New York.

Lieutenant Hugh Brown, of Atlanta, who recently passed a highly creditable examination for the regular army, and who chose the artillery branch of the service, received orders yesterday from the war department assigning him to the Eighty-third artillery, stationed at Governors Island, N. Y. The assignment is one of the most desirable to be had, and Lieutenant Brown was yesterday receiving the congratulations of his friends.

The orders directed him to take up his quarters for the present at Fort McPherson, where he will be located for two or three weeks, and at the end of that time he will proceed to his station at Governors Island.

In the examination which Lieutenant Brown stood some months since along with more than a hundred applicants, he came first, and was therefore allowed to select the branch of the service he desired. His choice of the artillery was a natural one, as the opportunity for promotion is greater there than in either the cavalry or the infantry.

A successful and useful career is predicted for Lieutenant Brown in the army.

ADAIR MAKES DENIAL.

The Commissioner Writes a Card in Regard to the Fight on Donaldson.

Commissioner Forrest Adair has written a card to The Constitution, in which he takes exception to certain statements in a recent news story which appeared in The Constitution concerning the fight which was made on Superintendent Tom Donaldson. The card is as follows:

Editor Constitution: In your issue of October 3, under the head line "Shrewd Planning May Beat Tom Donaldson," and the sub-head "The Fight On Donaldson," there appears a story alleging to have been based on "Salient facts given by one in close touch with the board," which is made up of inaccuracies, misstatements, and anything but salient "facts," and as the article reflects upon and is a gross injustice to Judge E. B. Rosser, I desire to correct the same.

The author of the article seeks to create the impression that the statements therein contained were tacitly admitted by the members of the board by stating that "the county commissioners had refused absolutely to discuss the story and likewise declined to deny it."

This statement is not only unfair, but untrue, for I, as one member of the board, was not even asked to discuss it, or I would have certainly most emphatically denied it.

Without going into a detailed analysis of the several inaccuracies contained in the ingeniously prepared story, I wish to say that the general impression evidently sought to be conveyed that Judge Rosser had sacrificed a friend for a relative, is not warranted by the facts. No one is more familiar with the entire transaction from beginning to end than myself, and I am, therefore, in position to state that the action of Judge Rosser has been entirely above criticism, and has been consistent with his high character, and at no time has he been unmindful of the ties of friendship, or willing to cast them aside merely on account of kinship.

This statement is made by me not at Judge Rosser's suggestion, and in fact, without his knowledge, and is prompted by a desire to correct an unwarranted, though probably unintentional, reflection upon him.

While correcting inaccuracies I call attention to a statement in this morning's issue to the effect that in return for my vote I would be allowed to name the assistant superintendent. This is absolutely without foundation, as such a thing was not even suggested at any time. Captain Donaldson will appoint his assistant subject to the approval of the entire board and I will not even make a suggestion to him in regard to it. Respectfully,

FORREST ADAIR.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure BAKING POWDER

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

Royal gives to food that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and delicious flavor noticed in the finest bread, cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable when any other leavening agent is used.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

T. P. A. TO ISSUE BOOK.

Organization Will Publish a Commercial History of the State.

The Georgia division of the Travelers' Protective Association of America is now engaged in the preparation of a work which will be issued on January 1 in book form, giving a history of the association, together with the origin and growth of the Georgia division. The book will also contain an elaborate history of the state of Georgia, together with her banking, wholesale and manufacturing industries.

The work will be compiled under the direction of T. Edgar Harvey, who is chairman of the history committee for the Georgia division, and will be a valuable commercial history of the state. The chapter devoted to Atlanta is illustrated with beautiful views of the city's main points of interest, including the state capitol, Prudential, English-American, Empire and Equitable buildings, and street scenes on Marietta and North Pryor streets, showing the busy tide of traffic on these thoroughfares.

The idea of the work is to raise money for the entertainment of the Travelers' Passenger Association, who meet in Atlanta next April for their state convention. Five hunured copies of the book will be furnished to the national convention, which meets in Portland, Oreg., in June next. This is the second venture of the kind made by the T. P. A.'s in Georgia, their first commercial history of Georgia having been published in 1897. They expect the book to have a circulation of from twelve to fourteen thousand, and the attractiveness of the volume makes such a supposition not improbable.

NEW RAILROAD CHARTERED

The Flint River and Gulf to Run Through Southwestern Part of the State.

Secretary of State Phil Cook yesterday granted a charter to the Flint River and Gulf Railroad Company to run from Ashburn, Ga., in a southwesterly direction through the counties of Worth, Colquitt, Mitchell and Decatur to Bainbridge, passing through the towns of Sylvester and Camilla.

The charter extends over a period of 100 years and the capital stock of the new company is $200,000 with the privilege of increasing the amount to $500,000.

The incorporators are J. S. Betts, J. S. Shingler, G. B. Gorday, John H. Gilmore, W. A. Murray, J. S. Westbrook, C. W. Hillhouse, T. K. Hinson, C. A. Alford and B. J. Sloan, all of Worth county; T. M. Ticknor, T. M. Carter and T. D. Sale, of Dougherty county; G. W. Grey, J. W. Mallets, of Colquitt county; W. N. Spence, J. C. Turner, B. S. Bennett, W. L. Bennett and T. R. Bennett, of Mitchell county, and S. R. Brinson, J. W. Callahan, H. C. Allen, E. J. Willis and J. E. Toole, of Decatur county.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful blood purifying medicine. It is the enemy of all disease, and the friend of mankind. If you have never taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, you should try it.

The Lehigh Valley Route

to the Pan-American exposition and Niagara Falls is one continuous panorama of entrancing scenery. This route, in connection with rail and steamship lines, offers the best service from the south, via Philadelphia or New York. Write Chas. S. Lee, general passenger agent, New York, for pamphlet describing the route.

10/100 or 1/10 or .10

Is the discount we allow now on every dollar's worth we sell.

Our entire stock of fall and winter goods is included in this offer. Every thing is a tenth below last week's price except Earl and Wilson and Manhattan goods. We would willingly make these follow the others at our expense, but the manufacturers object. We allow this discount, not that we may hold old customers---they have never left us---but to attract new friends to our temporary quarters---friends for whose reception we had prepared an unusually large stock expecting to meet them at the new store on the old stand.

Eiseman Bros.

Temporary Quarters, Corner Alabama and Pryor Sts., Half Block South of Union Depot.

EISEMAN BROS., Washington, D. C. EISEMAN BROS., Atlanta, Ga. EISEMAN BROS., Baltimore, Md

A Bargain on Capitol Avenue.

We have on Capitol Ave. near Rawson St. on nice level lot 50x150 a good two-story frame house, with slate roof. Is in good repair. Convenient to Crew St. school. Asphalt pavement will soon be completed. Capitol Ave. will then be a beauty. We can sell this property for $4,300, which is very cheap for it. Come, let us show it to you.

ROBSON & HOLLEMAN, 8 West Alabama St.

THE CONSTITUTION has for more than a third of a century been recognized as the

Best Advertising Medium in the South!

Your Advertisement in the

"WANT" COLUMNS

Will place you in touch with every desirable interest in the city.

PRICE: TEN CENTS PER LINE. . . .

No "want ad" guaranteed classification after 8 p.m. All advertisements received after that hour will appear under "Unclassified."

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—25 hands at our works at East Point, Ga. Furman Farm Improvement Company.

BRIGHT young man stenographer, good opportunity; sure promotion. Reply long hand, stating experience, salary expected. "Wholesale," care Constitution.

WANTED—Young man stenographer for lawyer's office. Salary, $40. H. M. Ashe, Smith Premier office.

WANTED—An old line life insurance company wants a good local agent in each town in this state. Address P. O. Box No. 216, Atlanta, Ga. 10-2-2w

WANTED—Experienced man to operate moving van; must know how to pack furniture for shipment. Good wages to right man. Will M. Branner, Charlotte, N. C. 10—4-5t

WANTED—A first-class architectural draughtsman for scale, detail and construction; none other need apply. W. T. Downing, Equitable building.

TAILORS WANTED—To keep away from New Orleans; trouble on. Organizing Committee. 10-4-5t

WANTED—Experienced man for executive special life insurance agent. Old line company. Special inducements to right man. Address Box 216, city.

WE want bookkeepers, salesmen, mechanics, stenographers and all who are seeking positions to call on or write us. We guarantee positions to our applicants. The Empire Business Bureau, 10 Grant building.

WANTED—Every smoker to try "La Avenida," the best 10-cent clear Havana cigar in the world. For sale by all leading cigar stands.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade, eight weeks required, tools presented; wages Saturdays; positions guaranteed in country or city shops. Inducements to applicants from distance. Catalogue free. Moler Barber College, 1141 Market st., St. Louis, Mo. 9-29-6t

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A white woman to do house work. Apply No. 513 Peachtree street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position by experienced carpet man. Address Richard Corbett, Clarkesville, Ga.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS—Household novelties; quick selling in every household; big profits; catalogue free. Dept. O., National Mercantile and Mfg. Co., Richmond, Ind. 10-1-7t

FOR the oldest, strongest and largest endowment company doing business in the south, several agents for Georgia and South Carolina; liberal contracts with the right parties. Call or write J. S. Wilson, Gen. Agt., 808 Eng.-Amer. bldg., Atlanta. 9-24-15t-eod

AGENTS on salary or commission. The greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 46 La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—"Our Martyr Presidents;" only book containing illustrious life, public and private, of our late President William McKinley, Lincoln and Garfield, their noted speeches, their assassins, history of anarchy, burial of McKinley, trial and sentence of Czolgosz; large volume; four books in one; only $1.50; over 100 fine engravings; by U. S. Senator Shelby M. Cullom and John Coulter; best commission guaranteed; freight paid; credit given; canvassing sample free; send 10c for postage. Geo. M. Hill Co., 166 South Clinton street, Chicago. 10-3-5

M'KINLEY'S LIFE—By Murat Halstead; best author; best book; best terms; retails $1.50; will duplicate any offer on inferior books; credit given; freight paid; outfit free. J. S. Zeigler & Co., Chicago. 111.

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—A first-class furniture and carpet salesman; only an experienced man will be considered. Address, with reference, Furniture, care Constitution.

WANTED—Experienced clothing salesman to travel in North and South Carolina; must submit first-class references. Apply to M. Ring & Sons, Baltimore, Md. 10-4-3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEILEY Coal and Ice Co. sell the best coal, coke and wood. Stove wood $1 per load. 9-8-1mo

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Try Carson's Special Clear Havana 5-cent cigar. None so good. For sale by all leading cigar stands.

WANTED TO RENT four good cash registers from October 7 to 30. Address or 'phone 186 North. Southern Interstate Fair Association.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Complete outfit for small tobacco factory, small boiler, granulator, sacker, etc., very cheap. Write Carson Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Dayton computing or money weight scales at less than half price. Hoyt Scale and Supply Co., No. 2 Auburn ave., city. 9-20 60t

LARGE lot second-hand army tents, empty bottles and grain sacks at special prices. We are in the market for second-hand machinery, scrap iron, bones, copper and other metals, etc., in carload lots; correspondence solicited. Atlanta Metal and Bottle Co., New Warehouses and Yards, 1 to 29 Grant st., Atlanta, Ga. 'Phones 1109.

SPECIAL—Just received car load of Keystone Corn Huskers and Shredders which we are offering at special prices; also have on hand full and complete line of engines, boilers and saw mills, both portable and stationary, and all sizes. For the next fifteen days we will make special prices on all goods. Call and get our prices or write for catalogue, quotations, etc. Maisby & Company, 41 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. 9-22-30t

LOST.

LOST—On Friday morning on Forrest, Summit or Highland avenue, a pearl star scarf pin. Return to 272 Forrest avenue and get reward. Thomas Peters.

LOST—One black leather purse containing bills and small change in silver. Reward if returned to this office.

INTEREST IN APPOINTMENT.

Speculation Rife As to Who Will Be Assistant Superintendent.

Now that the election of the superintendent of county public works is over, interest is centered in the office of assistant superintendent and speculation is being indulged in as to who will be given that place.

The opinion prevailing in county political circles is that the place will go either to Richard Clark, who was voted for by Commissioner orrest Adair for superintendent, or to Albert Howell, Sr. According to gossip it is believed that Mr. Howell will be given the position.

The election will occur at the next regular meeting of the board. The nomination, under a custom of the board, is made by the superintendent.

If You Are

Going to buy a watch don't do a thing until you see us. We have what we think will suit you in style and we know we can please you in price. Drop in today.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., Jewelers, 7 West Alabama St.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—Elegant Studebaker T-cart, rubber tires, suitable for horse show. Address W. R. Martin, 422 North Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R.R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

SIGN PAINTING.

WELLS SIGN CO., sign painters; signs, banners, flags; shipped anywhere. 7½ S. Broad. Bell 'phone 409. 6—4-6m

MONEY TO LOAN.

WILL buy or loan money on insurance policies. Box 285. 9-24-10t

SEVERAL thousand dollars on hand for loans on property in or near Atlanta. W. P. Pattillo, Gould Building.

J. T. HOLLEMAN negotiates loans on improved Atlanta real estate at low rates. 8 West Alabama street.

STRAIGHT loans and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission. E. S. McCandless, Kiser building.

SALARIED PEOPLE and retail merchants furnished money without security; easy payments. Tolman, 524 Austell building.

$25,000 HOME FUNDS to lend at low rates of interest; $100,000 at command to lend on good farms in Fulton and adjoining counties at 6 per cent interest. Call or write S. W. Carson, 6½ S. Broad st.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

FARM loans negotiated throughout the state. Attorney wanted in every county. J. T. Holleman, 8 W. Alabama st.

MONEY TO LEND on real estate, stocks or bonds. Save money by seeing Equitable Loan and Security company, first floor, Gould building, before borrowing.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

SEVEN-ROOM cottage, 40 West Baker; best location and good condition; hot and cold water; rooms nicely papered. 10-4-6-9

SEND for weekly rent bulletins, full description of everything to rent; we move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 N. Broad. 2-14-tf

PERSONAL.

WANTED—The addresses of persons who have used Swamp Root and have been benefited thereby. Address N. & H., Box 435, Atlanta, Ga. 10-4-tf

WANTED—A box for horse show. A liberal price will be paid. Address L. D., care Constitution. 9-28-7t

WE sell all grades of coal from all mines. Kelley Coal and Ice Co., 'phone 894.

WANTED—Furnished House.

FOR exceptionally desirable tenant well located furnished home of 6 or 7 rooms. Confer at once with Robson & Holleman, 8 West Alabama.

FOR RENT—Offices.

FOR RENT—Six connecting office rooms for rent; immediate possession. 23½ W. Alabama st. A. D. Adair & McCarty Bros.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—A good paying drug store in town of 500; only drug store in county; bad health cause of selling. Address Dr. W. A. Ware, Franklin, Ga. 9-3-tues-sat-16t

WANTED—Experienced editor and manager for successful trade paper. State particulars and salary expected. P. O. Box 763, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—One Parker's mechanical shooting gallery, complete, with power. Write F. S. McCoy, Mobile, Ala. 10-4-3t

COAL will be very expensive this winter. Buy now and save money. Kelley Coal and Ice Co., 'phone 894. 9-8-1mo

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Southern Architect and Building News" invaluable in securing in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES' COLUMN.

LADIES—$500 reward for a case of suppression my regulator fails to relieve in 24 hours. This applies to all obstinate abnormal cases from any cause. This harmless compound concentrated fluid extract has never failed. Don't submit to operations. Positively guaranteed. Many saved from suicide. Mail, $3. Dr. Jackson, R. C. R., 852, 167 Dearborn, Chicago.

LADIES' Victoria Protector. Safe, simple, easily adjusted. By mail 50c. Others charge $1. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. Economy Supply House, 716 Adams Express bldg., Chicago.

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED—Couple of gentlemen to occupy lovely front room, dressing and bathroom attached; excellent board. 66 Houston. 10-3-5-6

THEATRES

The highest expectations of the audience were fulfilled last night in Mr. Hennessy Leroyle's production of a clever comedy called "Other People's Money," by E. O. Towne.

Mr. Leroyle personally gave a finished and artistic performance worthy of special comment. He is an actor of ability and taste, and his role of Hutchinson Hopper showed the careful study which has made its interpretation consistent, natural to the point of a complete illusion, and on the whole a rare pleasure to his audience.

The comedy in three acts, under the name of "Other People's Money," is a bright and cleverly composed little ipece with a good plot causing a series of situations intrinsically humorous.

A poor young clerk wants to marry the daughter of his rich employer. In stating the case, without telling the name of the object of his designs, the young man secures the advice and aid of the unsuspicious old father, his employer, who advises him first to elope with the girl, after which the parents would then relent. He even goes into the details of the scheme by which the enterprising young man may outwit the old folks, bag the girl and her millions and get the paternal forgiveness after all.

Interest in the situation is well sustained by Mr. Leroyle's excellent acting and by the cleverness in the construction of the plot. The amusing denouement, anticipated from the beginning, the development of which holds the interested attention, ocurs when old Hopper discovers himself to be the victim of his own schemes.

Mr. John R. Robinson was good as Chump, a dealer in bugs.

Miss May Sargent was perhaps the best of the women in the piece.

Miss Urquhart as Marjory, the object of all the adoration described in the play, was scarcely convincing. The gowns in the piece were not consistent with the much-mentioned millions. Marjory appears at her father's office, returning from a matinee, clad in white satin. The scene is laid in Chicago.

A rather small but highly pleased audience was present.

Manager Anderson, of the Lyceum, struck the keynote of public favor when he arranged the bill of the present week at the Lyceum. At the matinee today it is more than probable that every seat will have been taken before the curtain goes up on the first act. An important feature of the bill next week will be the engagement of Charles Bradshaw & Co., which will consist of four people, who it is claimed are all very capable artists, and the sketch they present, entitled 'Fix in a Fix," is said to be one of the most laughable playettes presented by any company on the vaudeville stage. Others on the bill will be the famous arielists, the Rio brothers; the dainty La-Varr sisters and the great boy impersonator Richards.

The Barlow minstrels opened an engagement of three performances last night at the Columbia theater. A large audience was on hand and judging from the laughter and applause those present enjoyed the show to the limit. Lew Baldwin scored a hit with his "Go Way Back and Sit Down" song, being forced to respond to several encores. Frank Minch and Fred Russell also deserve mention for ballads well rendered. The jokes of the first part are for the most part new and some were very good.

"A Poor Relation," Sol Smith Russell's great play, which will be seen at the Grand Monday and Tuesday, will easily be one of the welcome events of the present theatrical season and is only made possible by the continued illness of the comedian himself, which has necessitated his retirement from the stage for the rest of the season and prevents his playing his regular engagements. Mr. Frederick Summerfield, an actor whose humor is of the unctuous order, and whose pathos is of the quiet, undemonstrative character, was selected by Mr. Russell himself as his successor.

A bargain matinee will be given Monday.

"A Stranger in a Strange Land," the new Anglo-American comedy, is coming to the Grand Wednesday and Thursday. William Friend will be remembered as one of the members of A. M. Palmer's company, being possessed of a handsome presence as well as abundant talent. The other members of the company are just as well known, most of them having been here before, and includes Misses Amanda Willington, Fannie C. Ferris, Elsie Willard, Vera Irving, Harry Bond and others.

RACES FOR TODAY.

Entries at Chicago.

First Race—Six furlongs selling: Miss Conrad, 102; Hop Scotch, Oliver Mc., 103; Synia, School for Scandal, 105; Rosa Diah, 100; Likeness, 104; Toah, Andros, 108; Henry of Frstamar, 109; Rival Dare, 111; Kohnwrea, 95; Small Jack, Emma R., 98.

Second Race—Five furlongs: Hu?ah, Duke of Connaught, 95; Ed Austin, 115; Mamel Winn, Elsie L., 97; Nellie Waddell, Magi, 104; Dodie S., Lucretia, Carmar, Fannaria, Stella Perkins, 92; Jack Ratkins, 103; J. V. Kirby, 107; Bessie Spake, Gallantee, 100.

Third Race—Five furlongs: Georgie, Miss Bennett, Money Muss, 108; Bummer, 111; Alzura, 103.

Fourth Race—Mile, the Chicago stakes, $2,500 added: Jimirez, 113; Valdes, Rolling Boer, Fancywood, 102; Sevoy, Headwater, Reseda, 111; Henry Bert, St. Marcos, 101; George Arnold, 127.

Fifth Race—Mile and a sixteenth, handicap: Denman Thompson, 90; MacGyle, 88; Pink Coat, 116; Odnor, Constellator, 95.

Sixth Race—Mile and 3 furlongs, selling: Adelante, 90; John McGurk, 89; Sarilla, 98; False Lead, 103; Hermencia, 105.

Seventh Race—Mile and 50 yards, selling: Irish Jewel, 102; Canova, 102; John W. Patton, Miss Dooley, Miss Liza, 93; Formero, 105; Captain Hamm, Crosby, 104; Light Ball, 94; Kunja, 107; Ballad, 107; Elchor, Miss Soak, 100; Uncle Tom, 87; Bonnie Lissak, 90; Brownie Anderson, 103; Benchart, 101.

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Entries at Gravesend.

First Race—All ages handicap, 6 furlongs: Cervera, 140; Stuart, 137; Musette, 135; Isa, 133; Man o' War, Bonnilee, Lady Sterling, 123; Touraine, Bastile, 122; Lady of the Valley, 123; Rappeneck, 117; Snark, 114.

Second Race—Steeplechase, 2 miles: Dr. Eichberg, 160; Cock Robin, Wood Pigeon, 157; Charawind, 147; Sir Hubert, 144; Clasher, 142; Jessie S., 139; De Cameron, 138; Bacchanal, 137; Salesman, 136; Captain Piersal, 134; Boetum, 132.

Third Race—Prospect stakes, 6 furlongs: Igniter Smart Set, 110; Chilton, 109; Oom Paul, 108; Misterman, Caughnawaga, 106; Glenwater, 103; Highlander, 102; Pentecost, Eddie Bunch, 100; Flora Pomona, 98; Lord Quex, 97; Allbert, 96; City Bank, 93; Lombre, 90.

Fourth Race—The Oriental, mile and a quarter: Ten Candles, Advance Guard, 124; Blues, 119; Gold Heels, 111; Terminus, 107; Carbuncle, 105; Baron Pepper, 100; Kamara, 95; Al Sike, 85.

Fifth Race—Selling, mile and a sixteenth: Bobs, 111; Alard Scheck, Big Gun, 108; Young Dixon, 106; Lee King, 104; Satire, Nanine, Lady Chorister, 103; San Luis, Alsike, Astor, 100; Historian 98.

Sixth Race—Selling, 5½ furlongs: Kaloma, 118; Misleader, Hans Wagner, 112; Cast Iron, Carrington, 106; Ascension, 109; Gibson Light, Cornwall, Justice, O'Hagen, 104; Virginia Grace, 105; Barouche, 103; Blue Mantle, Cassville, Shandonfield, 102; Merry Dawn, 101; Bijou, Oclawaha, 99; Hot, 97; Zirl, 94.

Lord Derby-Boralma Race Is Off.

Lexington, Ky., October 4.—Harry Hamlin, owner of Lord Derby, has wired the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association that he positively will not accept Lawson's offer of $10,000 for the match race between Derby and Boralma. The race is therefore off.

In the World of Sports

FOOTBALL TO BE PLAYED BY EMORY COLLEGE STUDENTS

Oxford, October 4.—(Special.)—Football will be played at Emory college this fall for the first time in four years. In the fall of 1897 the game was outlawed on account of injuries sustained by several students.

Since then the students have played interclass games of basketball during the winter months. Some excellent teams have resulted and basketball of the highest order has been played, but the game has never proven satisfactory to the boys on account of the lack of excitement. Then, too, basketball is a game which is generally played in girls' schools.

There have been many efforts to get the rule prohibiting football repealed, but hitherto these efforts have uniformly ended in failure, due in nearly every case to the lack of organization on the part of the students in presenting their claims. This year, however, the boys went about the matter in a determined way, a petition to the faculty asking for the repeal of the prohibitory rule being formulated, and to this petition the signature of every student in college was affixed, a committee of students was sent to the faculty with the petition and the students won.

The faculty in repealing the rule placed two conditions upon the game. First that no student shall engage in it who has not written permission from his parents, and second that the games shall be played under the direction of Professor F. Clyde Brown, of the department of physical culture.

Professor Brown has done much for athletics at Emory. He organized the Emory College Athletic Association and has been an enthusiastic supporter of it ever since it was formed. He has introduced many events at Emory, among them the Pentathlon contest and the cross country run. He is very popular with the boys and they are very glad that he is to have active control of the football games. Professor Brown is an experienced football player, having been one of the star halfbacks on the team of the University of Nashville for several years.

There is a good amount of football material in college this year and each of the four college classes will immediately set to work to organize their teams. Among the prominent candidates for the senior team are Robert Atkins, of Atlanta; Verlyn Moore, of Atlanta; Robert H. Timmons, of Atlanta; J. LeRoy Duncan, of Atlanta; J. G. G. Brooks, of Forsyth, and R. F. Hemphill, of Atlanta.

The executive committee of the athletic association will meet immediately and prepare a schedule of games. The committee will also make all needful rules for the carrying out of the season. A big game will be arranged for Thanksgiving day, probably between the senior and junior teams.

Among the students who have done most to get the game restored are Shelly Ivey, of Atlanta, manager of The Arcade; T. H. Wade, of Columbus, dux of the senior class; R. H. Timmons, of Atlanta, and P. R. Turner, of Cedartown.

The senior class has secured the services of Professor J. P. Hanner, Jr., as coach for their team. Professor Hanner, who holds the chair of modern languages, is a graduate of Vanderbilt and for several years was on the 'varsity.

The boys are greatly elated over the success of their efforts and tomorrow they will join in a great celebration. The boys who got the petition through are the toast of the hour, while each member of the faculty is receiving many expressions of thanks.

AT GRAVESEND

ODD SHOTS HEAVILY PLAYED AT GRAVESEND

New York, October 4.—Scotch Bush, at 7 to 5, was the single winning favorite at Gravesend today. Musidora, at 6 to 1, Roxane, at 7 to 2, Clonmell, at 4 to 1, Lombre, at 5 to 1, and Bedrock, at 10 to 1, were the army of winners. Roxane, Clonmell and Lombre were all heavily played by the knowing ones, particularly the first two. Roxane was played from 5 to 1 to 3 to 1 in places and Clonmell from 8 to 1 to 4 to 1. Summary:

FIRST RACE—About six furlongs: Musidora, 110 (O'Connor), 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Destitute, 110 (Meany), 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Octoroon, 110 (Mounce), 7 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:12 1-5.

SECOND RACE—One mile and an eighth: Roxane, 88 (Cochran), 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; St. Finnan, 88 (Daly), 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; McAddie, 99 (Martin), 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time, 1:53 3-5.

THIRD RACE—Handicap, five and a half furlongs: Clonmell, 97 (Wonderly), 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Setauket, 104 (Burns), 3 to 1 and even, second; Major Daingerfield, 112 (O'Connor), 3 to 1 and even, third. Time, 1:07 2-5.

FOURTH RACE—One mile and a sixteenth: Lombre, 97 (Martin), 5 to 1 and even, won; Peninsula, 100 (Wonderly), even and 1 to 3, second; Gunfire, 97 (Cochran), 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time, 1:47 3-5.

FIFTH RACE—About six furlongs: Scotch Bush, 109 (Wonderly), 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Lord Pepper, 112 (O'Connor), 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Biff, 99 (Mounce), 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:12½.

SIXTH RACE—One mile and seventy yards: Bedeck, 93 (Redfern), 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Potente, 115 (Woods), 2 to 1 and even, second; Criterion, 93 (Daly), 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:45 2-5.

AT CHICAGO

THE CONQUEROR WINS EASILY IN FOURTH RACE

Chicago, October 4.—The only surprise in an otherwise featureless programme at Harlem today was in the fourth race, when Constellator, the favorite, finished last and The Conqueror, an outsider, crossed the wire an easy winner. The superior work of Coburn, who had the mount on Mountebank, asserted itself in the second race in a brilliant finish from third place. Weather cold, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs: J. A. Clark, 108 (Winkfield), 10 to 1, won; Our Pride, 105 (Coburn), 8 to 1, second; Lady Bird, 106 (Birkenruth), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:01 3-5.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs: Mountebank, 100 (Coburn), 6 to 1, won; Little Lois, 104 (Lyne), 20 to 1, second; Baugh Naugh Gene, 104 (Knight), 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:14 4-5.

THIRD RACE—Steeplechase, short course: Lord Chesterfield, 132 (Taylor), 7 to 2, won; Saintly, 128 (Johnston), 7 to 2, second; Queenship, 139 (Slater), 13 to 5, third. Corillo, 145 (C. Johnson), fourth. Saintly disqualified for fouling. Time, 3:35 1-5.

FOURTH RACE—Mile: Conqueror II, (Blake), 5 to 1, won; Ben Battle, 103 (J. Hicks), 10 to 1, second; The Lady, 103 (Meade), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:40 1-2.

FIFTH RACE—Five furlongs: Julia Junkin, 107 (Winkfield), 5 to 1, won; Hoodwink, 101 (Seaton), 20 to 1, second; Tommy Foster, 107 (Knight), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:06 3-5.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs: Erema, 104 (Jackson) 11 to 5, won; R. G. Fox, 112 (Winkfield), 7 to 1, second; J. H. Barnes, 107 (Rice), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:14.

SEVENTH RACE—Mile and asixteenth: Hard Knot, 108 (Knight), 1 to 3, won; Judge Redwine, 95 (Jackson), 8 to 1, second; Sarilla, 95 (Rice), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:44 1-5.

Flanagan Breaks Throwing Records.

Louisville, Ky., October 4.—The athletic games, under sanction of the American Athletic Union, at the Interstate fair today, were made notable by the breaking of the world's record for the hammer throw by Flanagan, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, New York. He threw the hammer 170 feet, ⅝ inch. The previous record of 169 feet, 4 inches was held by him. Flanagan also broke the world's record in the discus throw. He made 119 feet 7¼ inches. His previous record was 118 feet, 9 inches, which was the record.

COOLEST DAY YET THIS FALL

Yesterday Recorded a Drop to 44 Degrees, Rising at Midday. Fair Today.

When the mercury stood at 44 degrees between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning it recorded this season's lowest point up to the present time.

Nearest approach to that mark so far was on September 20, when 49 degrees marked the minimum. Mean on that date was 60. Yesterday's mean was 56.

Toward midday the crisp coolness of the night and early morning melted into springlike warmth, and between 2 and 3 p. m. the thermometer registered 67. Even at that the mean temperature fell 12 degrees below the normal.

Today is forecasted fair, with frost last night.

SPORTING CHAFF.

Baseball Next Season.

A prominent Atlantan who will be one of the strongest supporters of professional baseball in this city next season, said yesterday that everything is progressing as favorably as could be desired in this direction. A letter received from Louisville the other day from Reccius, who, in all probability will be actively associated with the Atlanta club, states that the plans are rapidly maturing for next season, and especially for the club which will be located here.

It is not known yet by what name the league will be known, whether the southern or southeastern league, but the assurance is given that patrons of the diamond of Atlanta will be given the opportunity to witness as fast and clean an article of the sport as has ever been put up here.

A meeting looking to the organization of the league for next season will be held in Louisville at an early date. Atlanta will be represented at the meeting, probably by more than one person, and it is expected that something definite as to next season will be ready for announcement after the adjournment of the meeting.

The statement was made by the Atlanta gentleman who will be prominent in the management of the local club that a new ground will be secured for next season. For many reasons, he said, Brisbine park is not desirable for the purpose, and in view of the fact that several sites, any one of which he claims is greatly superior to the present ground, are now in mind. The change in location is regarded as a certainty.

"Brisbine park," he said, "has always been in the nature of a hoodoo to the game here. It has always turned out a frost for baseball of the professional kind when played there.

"There is one location especially we have in mind which will not only be within easy reach, but will be naturally the best baseball ground in the United States and the prettiest. It seems almost as if nature intended the spot for this use, as, with a very small amount of improvement, it could be made ideal for the purpose.

"I do not deem it best to give the location of this ground at present, but of one thing the public may rest assured: if it is secured Atlanta may claim the finest baseball ground in the country. It is very easy of access also, being only about six minutes' ride from the center of town and located immediately upon the car lines."

Gun Club's Last Shoot.

The last shoot of the present season will be held this afternoon at the ranges of the Atlanta Gun Club. The shoot will be for the loving cup given by W. B. Lowe, and which is now held by A. L. Dunn.

The match will be for twenty-five live birds, a sufficient number of them having been brought here during the past week from Baltimore and Chicago for this shoot.

There is great rivalry among the members of the club for possession of this trophy, and it is expected that the match this afternoon will bring out some record-breaking scores. Much interest is also centered in the event, it being the last before the field sport opens. It is expected that all of the crack shots of the club will participate in the shoot, and that it will be witnessed by many of the friends of the club members.

Firemen's Indoor Baseball Team.

It has been practically decided to organize an indoor baseball team from among the members of the Atlanta fire department. The line-up of the team, it is expected, will be ready for announcement within the next few days.

There is probably no better amateur material in the south to pick a team from than the fire laddies of Atlanta. Included in the number are Short, Gibson, Harrison, Peel, Lafitte, Lagomarsino, Parker, Claridy and others who made up the Blues and the Maroons. When the team gets down to practice, Parker, a south paw twirler, will be tried in the box, and it is believed he will show up as a winner at this point of the indoor game. All of the men are fast and sure both in the field and at the rubber, and some spirited matches are anticipated when the team is ready to issue and accept challenges. E. L.

EXCITING FINISHES MARK THE GRAND CIRCUIT RACES

Terre Haute, Ind., October 4.—No sensational time was made in the grand circuit races today, but the finishes in all heats were close and exciting. Summary:

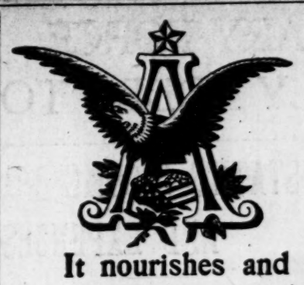
The 2:14 pace, concluded: Council Chimes, won; Therese Wilkes, second; Cousin Madge, third. Best time 2:09½.

The 2:15 pace: Donna McGregor, won; Senator Smiley, second; Ed Bennet, third. Best time 2:14.

The 2:14 pace: Walter Keim, won; Glacy, second; Prince of India, third. Best time 2:11¼.

The 2:11 pace: Chestnit, won; Don Ryley, second; Blonda Redwood, third. Best time 2:07½.

The 2:14 trot: Red Princess, won; Jessie C. second; Princess Selma, third. Best time 2:12¼.



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CARTERSVILLE MUST WAIT

Commission Will Not Order New Depot Built Just Yet.

TWO VOTED FOR MORE TIME

But Chairman Crenshaw Insisted on Requiring the Road to Build At Once.

The railroad commission found yesterday that it was somewhat divided on the question of a new depot for Cartersville. Chairman T. C. Crenshaw introduced and insisted on a resolution requiring the Western and Atlantic railroad to build a new depot there at once. Commissioner Spencer R. Atkinson introduced a substitute giving the road more time, and this was adopted by his vote and that of Commissioner Pope Brown.

The commission had visited Cartersville the day before and made a personal inspection of the depot there. It also heard the testimony of twenty-five or thirty witnesses on the subject. The commissioners held a meeting yesterday to pass upon the matter.

The following is the resolution introduced by Chairman Crenshaw:

Resolved, That this case stand continued to the next regular meeting of the commission; that at said meeting the authorities of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company be required to present to the commission such plans and specifications for the remodeling of the present depot building, at Cartersville, as in its judgment will meet the requirements of the public comfort and convenience, including such plans as they may suggest for the widening of the tracks adjacent to said depot building, as well as such plans as they may suggest for relieving the congestion of freight cars upon the tracks immediately adjacent to said depot building, and as well such plans as they may suggest for providing for ingress to and egress from that portion of the station proposed by them to be devoted to the accommodation of passengers; and this to the end that the commissioners may be advised as to the character of the accommodations they shall require to be provided by said company.

Chairman Crenshaw earnestly advocated the adoption of the foregoing resolution, insisting that more than twenty-five of the most prominent citizens of Cartersville had testified to the fact that the present structure could not be remodeled or changed to meet the requirements of the traveling public. Furthermore, he held that the entire building was scarcely large enough to accommodate the freights passing through it, and that if the business continued to increase during the next few years as rapidly as it has in the past it would soon be entirely inadequate to handle the freights.

Commissioners Atkinson and Brown wanted further time to consder the matter and decided to give the Western and Atlantic an opportunity to present plans for remodeling the present station. The following is the resolution of Commissioner Atkinson, which was passed, Chairman Crenshaw voting against it:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the commission that the condition of the Western and Atlanta Railroad Company's present passenger station at Cartersville, Ga., is inadequate, and that the condition of the said road and the public comfort and safety of the traveling public demand the erection of a new and separate passenger station in said city of Cartersville. It is, therefore,

Ordered, That the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company be and is hereby required to erect a passenger station in the city of Cartersville, on the corner of Market street and the tracks on the west side of said railroad, and between the depot of the East and West Railroad of Alabama and Market street, by and in accordance with the plans and specifications of the present passenger station in the city of Dalton, said plans and specifications being the one presented in evidence before the railroad commission at their sitting in the city of Cartersville on the 3d instant, except that said passenger station shall be one foot higher than as shown by said plan and specifications, and in the discretion of the said railroad company it may reduce the size thereof 6 inches on each of the four sides.

Resolved further, That said passenger station shall be completed and ready for occupancy within four months from this date.

It is claimed that the present passenger station at Cartersville was built about 1845. Chairman Crenshaw says that every other station of like size on the road has a modern station.

The Trade Situation.

New York, October 4.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"While speculative markets, except for cotton, show reactionary tendencies, general distributive trade and industry are active, and a heavy volume of business is going forward. All obtainable measures of production and movement for the nine months of the year testify to this. Bank clearings are heavily in excess of previous years, railway earnings continue very favorable and talk of scarcity of cars for different sections of the country is heard. Failures are more numerous than last year or in 1899, but fewer than in recently preceding years, and while liabilities have expanded, this has been due mainly to a few large financial suspensions before reported, because current failures and liabilities are not as heavy as earlier in the year.

"The cereals are generally weak in all markets. Large receipts, liquidation by foreign longs and unsatisfactory cable advices have weakened wheat slightly. Export trade, however, fails to be greatly stimulated.

"Corn has weakened slightly on improved outside buying to keep prices up to the professional liquidation and poor export inquiry. Western shipments are heavy, and a large movement in this latter direction is looked for.

"The feature of the week in cotton was the publication on Thursday of the government crop report showing the lowest condition with one exception in eighteen years. Coming at a time when all the unfavorable features, such as small foreign buying and the threatened strike at Fall River has been discounted, the market quickly responded in a quarter cent advance in futures and ¼c for the spots.

"Print cloths have been firm with fair doing at the recent advance. Staple cottons have been rather quiet as regards new demand, but jobbers report a good business in prints, which are rather scarce, and leading manufactures of ginghams are heavily sold ahead.

"New business in woolen goods is quiet, but the mills are busy on winter wear orders, and a large volume of their spring output has been booked.

"Wool is steady, former prices are insisted upon and consumption is heavy.

"Demand for boots and shoes is active.

"Iron trade reports are the best of the year. Foundry and Bessemer pig iron are very active at Chicago and Pittsburg. Bessemer is 25c at the latter market, which reports September pig iron sales the largest since January. Finished and structural mills are two to three months behind on orders, and old orders already booked insure activity for the next year. Among the other metals, tin is affected by the statistical position, broke early in the week, but firmed up, without, however, regaining the loss of about ½c a pound.

"Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 6,195,749 bushels, as against 6,470,352 last week and 4,459,167 in the week last year. Wheat exports since July 1 to date (fourteen weeks) aggregate 84,946,280 bushels, as against 46,165,359 last season.

"Corn exports aggregate 907,374, as against 595,760 last week and 2,364,249 last year. Since July 1 to date corn exports are 13,455,834 bushels, as against 43,106,896 last season.

"Failures for the week in the United States number 175, as against 197 last week, 177 this week a year ago, 146 in 1899 and 16 in 1898.

"For the week there have been 29 failures against 34 in Canada last week and 18 a year ago."

Dun's Review.

New York, October 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

"Trade channels are remarkably free from obstruction, although the movement of goods at some points is checked by insufficient transporting facilities. This is a tribute to the unusually heavy shipments which are shown more definitely by railway earnings in September—9.2 per cent larger than last year and 16.7 per cent above those of 1899.

"Manufacturing is of such vigor that few wheels are idle, and further wage agreements have reduced the number of strikers to a minimum. Mild weather, yacht races and other temporary influences curtailed the volume of retail sales in this vicinity, but jobbing and wholesale concerns are preparing for exceptional transactions. Foreign trade is also heavy.

"Nothing new has developed in regard to the iron and steel situation, and with the works crowded in their efforts to overtake consumptive demand, there is little prospect of any material change in the market for some time. Contracts for an enormous quantity

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aggregate 907,374, as against
week and 2,364,249 last year.
date corn exports are 13,625,
s against 43,106,896 last sea-

the week in the United States
against 197 last week, 177 in
ear ago, 146 in 1899 and 163

k there have been 29 failures
Canada last week and 18 a

Dun's Review.

October 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s
of trade tomorrow will say:
els are remarkably free from
though the movement of goods
is checked by insufficient trans-
s. This is a tribute to the un-
shipments which are shown
by railway earnings in Sep-
r cent larger than last year
nt above those of 1899.
g is of such vigor that few
and further wage agreements
the number of strikers to a
d weather, yacht races and
y influences curtailed the vol-
sales in this vicinity, but job-
sale concerns are preparing for
ransactions. Foreign trade is

w has developed in regard to the
situation, and with the mills
ir efforts to overtake consump-
here is little prospect of any
e in the market for some time.
an enormous quantity of steel
le next year at curr t prices
e the general confi ce
ices and the expansio rail-
required to meet the growing
country. Finished steel and pig
of satisfactory volume.
is still the feature in textile
rs are not making any con-
ces, and buyers do not force
e was a tendency to hold back
new business, particularly in
ods division. This was al-
expectations of changes in the
material. Recent advanced quo-
d, and exporters for China are
ure even the small reduction

for woolens are slow, but buy-
late delivery on old contracts
suit in cancellations if the de-
uniformly brisk and dealers
e goods elsewhere. Wool comes
and supplies are ample. A
to 17¼ was reported in the
of 100 grades on October 1, as
tes Brothers' circular.
ry orders for winter footwear
ation rather more satisfactory
anticipated, while jobbers are
re goods to fill orders. Hides
advanced to the highest prices

ucts have declined moderately
h the exception of cotton and
The variation was widest in
be expected, since that cereal
uch more than any other com-
ts have increased, but are still
week only 843,374 bushels
Atlantic ports, against 2,144,
t year and 2,992,232 in 1899.
also easier, partially because
estimates of foreign crops and
xports from the United States
an in the proceeding week, or
flour shipments. There is still
g in comparison with earlier
30 bushels going out, against
900 and 4,366,645 two years

ize of the domestic wheat crop
dicated by interior receipts of
hels, against 6,139,584 last
4,113 in 1899. A
easier until the official report
n the new condition caused a

s week number 205 in the
against 208 last year, and 2
inst 23 last year."

DYING FUGITIVE CLAIMS ATLANTA AS HIS HOME

FUND FOR HOME IS OVER $4,000

Near Future Will See Veterans Sheltered In New Abode.

CONCERT AT THE GRAND WILL AID MATERIALLY

Good Crowd Is Promised for the Concert Sunday Evening in Which Several Well Known Stars Will Appear in Appropriate Acts.

The total of subscriptions to the fund for rebuilding the Soldiers' home is now in excess of $4,000, and there is no evidence of diminution in the subscriptions. From all sides they continue to come in, making surer and nearer each day that passes this home for Georgia's remnant of the peerless, the heroic confederate army.

Already builders and architects have begun to inspect the site of the destroyed home preliminary to making plans and specifications for submission to the board of trustees. As high a tribute as could be paid to the generosity and loyalty of Georgia is the fact that within less than a week from the time of the destruction of the home the first steps are being taken toward the erection of another abode, and this with practically all funds necessary in hand.

Following are the subscriptions received from various sources yesterday:

Georgia Lodge, F. and A. M.. .. ..$	50 00
A. Baxter..	5 00
Andrew M. Loyd	5 00
Mrs. Ed Cox..	2 50
A policeman	1 00
Through Captain W. H. Harrison—	
Atlanta Trunk Factory, by L. Liebman..	5 00
Hightower & Graves	5 00
Hightower & Kilpatrick	5 00
Davis & Freeman	5 00
M. R. Emmons & Co..	5 00
George Muse Clothing Co..	25 00
Byck Bros. Co.	5 00
Knott & Awtry Co..	5 00
R. L. Palmer	10 00
Daniel Bros.	5 00
Anderson Hardware Co..	5 00
Wood-Carmichael Furniture Co....	5 00
H. G. Hastings & Co..	5 00
Globe Clothing Co..	5 00
M. Kutz & Co..	5 00
W. H. Brotherton	5 00
J. E. Johnson & Co..	5 00
Eiseman Bros..	25 00
H. L. Gardner..	2 50
	$ 201 00
Previously acknowledged	3,999 47
	$4,200 47

Sacred Concert Sunday.

The details of the sacred concert which have been arranged by Manager Dan Packard for tomorrow night at the Grand opera house have been about completed. There is every indication that the affair will be thoroughly attractive and entertaining, and that a handsome amount will be realized to aid in rebuilding the home.

Many attractive numbers have been announced for the programme, the latest being a cornet solo by Mrs. Teresa Lewis Jones, with band accompaniment. It is promised that the programme will be replete with entertaining features, and that, aside from aiding a worthy cause, an evening of enjoyment will be given each one who is present.

Tickets for the concert are now on sale at the box office of the Grand. The price of admission will be 50 cents to any part of the house.

WENDLING AT GRAND SUNDAY

Will Deliver a Lecture on "Is Death the End?" to the Public in General.

George R. Wendling will lecture at the Grand Sunday afternoon at 3 oclock. His subject will be 'Is Death the End?"

The lecture will be under the auspices of the Atlanta Lecture Association, but will be free to all. There will be no admission and no seats will be reserved.

Mr. Wendling was seen at the Aragon by a representative of The Constitution yesterday afternoon and stated that he greatly regretted his inability to meet his engagement here Thursday night and that he was glad of the opportunity to speak to the people of Atlanta Sunday afternoon.

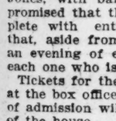
Mr. Wendling is very popular with Atlanta audiences and a large crowd will hear him Sunday.

Students Made To Apologize.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4.—(Special.)—The faculty of Wake Forest college have won in their fight with fifty-five rebellious students who had signed an agreement that they would all leave if the faculty expelled certain students who had warned one student to leave. The faculty made the fifty-five insubordinates sign a pledge to behave properly, and also made them formally apologize.

Called for Statements.

Washington, October 4.—The comptroller of the currency today issued a call for a statement of the condition of all national banks at the close of business on Monday, September 30.


PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

"E. R. Smith" Commits Suicide at Schenectady, N. Y.

GAVE NAMES OF TWO STREETS IN THIS CITY

New York Suicide States That He Was a Fugitive From Georgia as Result of Murder Committed by Him—Police Puzzled.

Shortly after midnight last night Captain McCurdy, of the morning watch, received a notice of the death by suicide at Schenectady, N. Y., of one E. R. Smith, who announced before taking his life that he was a citizen of Atlanta and had fled to escape trial for murder.

A dispatch received by The Constitution confirming the first notice stated that E. R. Smith was a man 60 years of age and had for several weeks occupied a menial position in the Ellis hotel at Schenectady. Before committing suicide he revealed his identity and stated that his wife, whose business card was found on his person after death, lived at 60 Powers street and had formerly resided at 84 Luckie street. According to the card found on the dead man at Schenectady, Mrs. E. R. Smith is a dressmaker.

Investigation by The Constitution at both 84 Luckie street and 60 Powers street brought out the fact that no woman of that name lived or has lived at either number.

The following special from Schenectady tells of the suicide of E. R. Smith:

Schenectady, N. Y., October 4.—(Special.)—A man known as E. R. Smith, who had been working as a porter in the Ellis house, this city, for several weeks, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. When found he was not dead and was taken to the city hospital, where he died.

Several days ago Smith told one of the other employees of the hotel that he was from Atlanta, Ga., and that he could not go back to his home because of trouble arising from the shooting of a negro. He said the colored man had died from his wounds since he had fled from Atlanta, and that he was a fugitive from justice. His wife lives in Atlanta, he said. Among his effects was found a printed card announcing that Mrs. E. R. Smith, of 84 Luckie street, was engaged in the dressmaking business. This address had been canceled and another, 60 Powers street, substituted. Smith, according to papers found in his possession, had once been prosperous and had owned several hotels. He was 60 years old.

Police Are Puzzled.

A hasty review of the recent criminal records of the city at police barracks last night failed to bring to light a murder similar to that referred to by the Schenectady suicide.

The puzzling part of the story is that the man who gave his name as E. R. Smith, which is evidently an assumed one, gave the names of two streets in Atlanta, which, though not obscure, are not among the best known in the city. The numbers on the two streets referred to in the telegram are both down in the directory.

In the list of dressmakers furnished in the city directory the name of Mrs. E. R. Smith does not appear. It was suggested by the police that Mrs. Smith might have given her name in for directory use with her given maiden name. This, however, is improbable, since her business cards read "Mrs. E. R. Smith."

Until more light is thrown on the mysterious affair and the real name of the suicide in Schenectady is ascertained, if the one already given is found to be assumed, the police are powerless to connect the dead man with any crime committed in this part of the state.

INVESTIGATION IS BEGUN.

Grand Jury Yesterday Examined the Witnesses in Regard to Reports of Corruption.

The grand jury yesterday morning began the investigation into reports of corruption in the city council and several witnesses were examined during the session.

From what could be gathered it is thought that little information of an important nature was developed by the testimony. All of the witnesses were asked virtually the same character of questions.

The witnesses before the jury were W. O. Jones, Frank Lester, Aldermen Harvey Johnson, George Y. Pierce and S. W. Day, Councilmen A. Q. Adams, S. C. Glass, A. C. Minhinnett and W. M. Terry, H. C. Teat, Will Glenn, J. T. White, Milt Saul, L. P. Hunerkoff and J. T. Lowry.

The jury adjourned subject to the call of the foreman.

Death of George W. Hall.

George W. Hall, 45 years of age, died at 6 o'clock yesterday at his home, 40 Piedmont avenue. The funeral services will be held from the residence at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The interment will take place at Westview.

No Decision in Molineux Case.

Albany, N. Y., October 4.—No decision was handed down by the court of appeals today in the Molineux murder case.

FOUR DAYS MORE AND FAIR BEGINS

Five Carloads of Exhibits Reach Piedmont Park.

MANY RACERS COME IN FROM ST. LOUIS, MO.

Midway and Other Special Attractions Are Expected Tomorrow. Prominent Kentucky Owners Will be Represented in Horse Show.

Four days from now the great Interstate fair of the south will throw open its gates to the world. Yesterday five carloads of exhibits for the various departments of the fair reached Piedmont park and the work of putting these in place consumed a large part of the day. Today several more carloads are expected, among them several of the county exhibits which have been entered for the special prize of $1,000 to the county making the best exhibit at the fair.

From St. Louis today there is to be shipped to the fair three carloads of race horses. These will arrive Monday, while tomorrow the midway and half a dozen other special attractions booked for the fair will arrive. Work in the midway is now assuming some shape and on Monday morning the placing of the various shows will begin. Platforms, stages and a score of various kinds of structures for the accommodation of the many shows of the midway are now in course of construction under the direction of the advance man for the show, Ike Munk.

In the various buildings the work of placing exhibits is going steadily ahead. In the main building half a dozen exhibits are now ready and work on the others is being pushed.

On Monday next for the accommodation of horse show ticket purchasers an uptown box office will be established in Phillips & Crew's music store, on Peachtree street. Since the full announcement of the programme of the horse show in The Constitution a few days since there has been a renewed rush for seats, which is very gratifying to the management, and now it is confidently believed that every seat in the horse show building will be occupied every night of the great show. Large parties are coming here from other cities especially to attend the horse show and this demand for seats is continuous.

W. W. Talbott, manager of the horse show, is now attending the show in Louisville on behalf of the show here and in a letter to Secretary Martin he states that he has met with great success in the matter of securing entries. Nearly all the prominent horse owners of Kentucky will be represented here.

T. L. INGRAM APPOINTED

Superintendent of Construction for Bell Telephone Company.

H. O. REILEY IS PROMOTED

Division Superintendents of Construction Will in Future Report to Mr. Ingram.

Thomas L. Ingram, of Columbus, Ga., was yesterday appointed general superintendent of construction of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. The appointment is an important one and General Manager W. T. Gentry yesterday sent out the notice to all department headquarters in Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

At the same time General Manager Gentry appointed H. O. Reiley, of Atlanta, a division superintendent of construction.

Mr. Ingram's headquarters will be in Atlanta and he will have temporary offices until the new office building now under construction for the telephone company is completed. It has not been definitely decided where Mr. Riley will be located, but probably in North Carolina or Virginia.

C. C. Waterman, superintendent of construction, will continue his headquarters in Atlanta, but will report to the general superintendent of construction instead of the general manager as heretofore.

The large amount of construction work now under way and proposed in the way of new exchanges, erection of buildings and extension of toll lines render the enlargement of the construction department necessary.

T. L. Ingram is a son of the late Porter Ingram, of Columbus, Ga., is only 37 years old, but has had eighteen years' experience with the Southern Bell company and is considered one of the leading men in the business and richly deserves this important promotion. Mr. Ingram has for some time past held the position of special agent of the general manager.

H. O. Reiley has for the past three years held the position of foreman of construction of the Atlanta exchange and vicinity.

INTERESTING SERVICES HELD

Revival at Walker Street Methodist Church Will Close Tomorrow Night.

Three interesting services were held yesterday at the Walker Street Methodist church, attended by large congregations.

A mass meeting of young people and children was held in the afternoon. Dr. S. A. Steele, who is conducting the revival, preached at the three services.

Only one service will be held today, at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Services will be held tomorrow at 11 o'clock in the morning, 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 7:30 o'clock at night. The revival will close with the night service.

The afternoon service will be a mass meeting of all of the Epworth Leaguers of the city.

Monday night Dr. Steele will deliver his famous lecture, "Pioneers of Methodism," at Trinity church.

MR. GEORGE R. WENDLING WILL LECTURE SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Mr. George R. Wendling will deliver a lecture Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Grand opera house. His subject will be "Is Death the End?" The lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Atlanta Lecture Association. It will be remembered that Mr. Wendling was to have appeared at the Grand last Thursday night, opening the sixth season of the Atlanta Lecture Association, but was wrecked and could not get to Atlanta in time. The members of the association and its friends will not be denied the pleasure of Mr. Wendling's oratorical genius. The executive committee have arranged for a lecture Sunday afternoon at the Grand opera house. All members of the association are required to take their membership books to the box office at the Grand opera house and thus get seats for this extra lecture. This must be done today. If not done today, the seats left over will be given to any one desiring to hear the lecture. There will be no charge whatever, either to the members of the association or to the general public, but if the members of the association wish to reserve their seats they will have that privilege for today only. Any person not a member desiring to attend the lecture may obtain tickets at the box office, Grand opera house, without any charge.

SPREAD OF SCARLET FEVER DUE TO IMPROPER ISOLATION

From many parts of the state reports have been coming in recently of the existence in numerous Georgia cities and communities of scarlet fever. While it is claimed that there is nothing of an alarming nature in this embryo epidemic, it is an undeniable fact, as substantiated by the reports, that there is an abnormal prevalence of the disease in Georgia at this time.

Relative to this condition and explanatory of the causes leading to it Dr. B. W. Bizzell, of this city and a member of the Atlanta board of health, last night gave some interesting facts.

"In the first place," said Dr. Bizzell, "the existence of this excess of scarlet fever in Georgia may be assigned to two causes; first, the mildness of the form of disease, and second, the lack of hospital facilities for the proper treatment and isolation of those affected with scarlet fever.

"As in the present condition, where the cases are mild, there is little or no care taken to prevent the germs from spreading. Those who are sufferers from the fever are allowed to mingle with others who are free from it before recovery is complete. They are also allowed to be up and about while yet convalescent and in this way spread the contagious germs. This is especially true in factory districts, in smaller towns and in hotels.

Strict Quarantine Necessary.

"As to the proper hospital and isolation facilities, if a patient is kept under strict quarantine until recovery is complete, there is little danger of the fever spreading. There are few instances in the state, however, where these precautionary measures are taken in a manner that results in the suppression of the disease, so far as the unaffected are concerned.

"In the city of Atlanta two years ago there were many instances where patients were supposed to have recovered and were released from all restraint and isolation before desquimation, or the pealing off of the skin had occurred. The tiniest particle of this affected skin is capable of breeding the disease, and in this way the germs were spread.

"The board of health of Atlanta learned of this condition of affairs and found it necessary to have every convalescent case thoroughly examined before the card was removed from the house. This form of inspection reduced the prevalence of the disease here very materially.

"Later the board of health substituted instead of this method of inspection a time limit, placing five weeks as the minimum before the card could be removed. While this has lessened the spread of the disease in the city, it has proven not quite so effective as the plan of inspection.

"As chairman of the committee on contagious diseases I come in contact with many patients affected in this way. I find that any number of cases go through all the stages of the disease to convalescence without being reported to the board of health or attended by any physician. It may be readily understood from this why the disease spreads.

Small Percentage of Cases.

"There is no reason at any time why scarlet fever should become epidemic in Atlanta where the proper isolation is enforced and examination carried out. But these requirements should be strictly adhered to in all instances.

"I have advocated during my connection with the board of health a hospital where cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria might be isolated and properly treated. I have met with much encouragement in this plan and hope in the near future to see the completion of such an institution.

"In proportion to the size of the place we have nothing like as many cases of scarlet fever in Atlanta as there are in many other places in Georgia. The number here now is between forty and fifty, but at times it has run much higher."

DEATHS FROM HYDROPHOBIA REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT

The annual meeting of the fellows and members of the Georgia Pasteur Institute and Laboratory was held yesterday in their office at 34 Auburn avenue.

Benjamin W. Hunt presided. The first annual report of the president, Dr. Henry R. Slack, of LaGrange, was interesting and highly gratifying to the members. It showed that during the year twenty-two patients had received Pasteur treatment for the bites of rabid dogs. All improved while taking the treatment and are now well, not a single death having occurred. During the year preceding the establishment of the Pasteur institute eleven white persons died in Georgia from hydrophobia, while during the past year only five died of that dread disease—a reduction of over 50 per cent. If all those bitten had taken the treatment it is highly probable there would have been no deaths at all. On the whole the report was very gratifying, as the institute is well established and free of debt.

The following were elected as board of governors for next year: Dr. C. D. Hurt, Dr. Claude A. Smith, Dr. James N. Brawner, George C. Walters, Atlanta; Dr. J. H. McDuffie, Columbus; Benjamin W. Hunt, Eatonton; Dr. Henry R. Slack, LaGrange; Dr. E. P. Ham, Gainesville; Dr. M. M. Holland, Statesboro. The officers elected were: President, Dr. Henry R. Slack, LaGrange; vice president, J. H. McDuffie, Columbus; treasurer, Dr. C. D. Hurt; secretary and pathologist, Dr. Claude A. Smith; physician in charge, Dr. James N. Brawner.

The institute, it is interesting to note, in this connection, is the only one of its kind south of Baltimore.

Two Interesting Cases.

One of the most notable cures recorded at the Pasteur institute during the year was that of Miss Chatham, of Gainesville, Ga., who was badly bitten by a pet dog. Mrs. Chatham, the mother of the girl, was bitten at the same time and died in the course of a few days. After the death of the mother the child was brought to Atlanta and placed in the Pasteur institute, where it improved from the first. Miss Chatham was dismissed from the institute about six weeks ago.

The impression prevails in some quarters that the treatment resorted to at the institute tends to deplete the system and in time to greatly reduce the flesh of the patient. Dr. Henry Slack, in speaking of this yesterday, stated that the impression was entirely wrong and cited the case of F. M. Lovelace, of Troup county, who gained ten pounds while under the treatment at the institute.

The members of the institute expect to add considerably to the laboratory shortly and at no very distant time to give the institute a home of its own.

CONSOLIDATION OF ROADS.

Four More Short Lines Are Taken in by the Savannah, Florida and Western.

Secretary of State Phil Cook yesterday recorded a certificate of the consolidation of several minor railroad lines with the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad. This action was taken by resolution of the directors of the lines interested. The lines thus merged into the Savannah, Florida and Western are the Ashley River Railroad Company, the Abbeville Southern Railway Company, the Green Pond, Walterboro and Branchville Railroad Company and the Southwestern Alabama Railway Company. These lines have heretofore been operated under separate charters.

Park Board Did Not Meet.

The park board was to have held a meeting yesterday afternoon, but was unable to get a quorum. This is about the third attempt recently the board has made to transact business. There were present only Chairman Moyers, I. S. Mitchell and Walter Ormond. The meeting was postponed until next Monday afternoon.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

COURT WILL HAVE TO ACT.

Attorney Unable to Reach Agreement on Assessment of Plant System Property.

Attorney W. L. Clay, representing the Plant system, and Attorney General J. M. Terrell were in conference all day yesterday with reference to the tax returns of the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad. The property was assessed at about $419,000 more by Comptroller General W. A. Wright than the returns made by the company.

The object of the conference was to see if some agreement could not be reached by which the case might be kept out of court, and the mandamus suit brought by the company against the comptroller general dismissed. After an all day conference, however, it was found impossible to reach an agreement and the argument will take place before Judge Lumpkin this morning.

What's Your Face Worth?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin—all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at all druggists.

"KIM," BY KIPLING.

It is a good book to read. Sold in Atlanta by Miller, 39 Marietta.

Kodol
Digests what you Eat
Dyspepsia Cure

When the stomach is diseased, all the other organs suffer. That is why fatal diseases of the heart, liver, kidneys and lungs are so often the direct result of indigestion and other stomach troubles.

The use of KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE, which digests what you eat, because it contains all the natural digestants, gives the stomach perfect rest while allowing you to eat all the good food you want. It never fails to cure the worst forms of stomach trouble.

It can't help but do you good

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

The favorite household remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, throat and lung troubles is ONE MINUTE Cough Cure. It cures quickly.

TEN SELECTED TRIPS FOR WAGE EARNERS

The Contest Closes November 1, 1901

The wage earner receiving the HIGHEST of all votes given to contestants will be given a round-trip ticket from Atlanta to any city in the United States.

The other nine trips will be from Atlanta to any city on the Mississippi river or east of it. The return trip to Atlanta will be by the same route.

——THESE TRIPS ARE TO BE ENJOYED BY——

Six Wage Earning Women
Four Wage Earning Men

Half of each class from Atlanta and half from Georgia cities or towns outside of Atlanta.

The three wage earning women from Atlanta are divided into three classes, one from each of the field designated as follows:

1—Saleswomen, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Professional Nurses, or Clerks in any capacity.
2—Industrial Workers —as Dressmakers, Garment Makers, Factory Workers, Artists, Telegraphers, Milliners, Modistes, or any similar employment; workers on products for sale.
3—School Teachers.

The four men to be selected for such trips will be upon the same terms as the six women, only there will be two Atlanta men and two from outside Atlanta, without any other classification.

The term wage earners is applied in its fullest and broadest sense. One who is regularly at work for daily, weekly or monthly wages or salary may enter the race. Teachers, stenographers, clerks, hospital nurses, bookkeepers—all who work with hand or brain, or both, for pay, in another's employ, are eligible—except principals of schools or persons at the head and in partnership charge of any business or enterprise, who might more properly be termed employers than employees. No Constitution employee will be allowed to enter the contest upon any terms.

Where Will You Go?

All successful contestants, below the very first and highest one, may go to New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Chicago, New York, Washington, Boston, or to any city east of the Mississippi river. You may go at any time after November 1 and before January 1 next year.

The coupon ballot must be deposited by mail or otherwise within five days of its date. All coupons by mail must have the postage fully prepaid or they will not be taken from post-office, or not counted if "due postage" stamps are charged upon them.

(Cut out on this line.)

THE VOTING COUPON.

Constitution's Ten-Trip Contest for Wage Earners

Closing November 1.

This must be deposited within 5 days of date. OCT. 5.

Wage Earner's Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

Only ONE name can be voted on each ballot.

Clip the above, fill out name of contestant for whom you wish to vote and mail or send this to the "Wage Earners" Coupon Contest, The Constitution. This coupon will be dated each day with the date of the paper in which it appears, and no coupon will be counted which does not reach us within five days after such date.

CLAIMS ALL TURNED DOWN.

Committee on Claims Takes Formal Action on the Viaduct Claim Cases.

The committee on claims of council held a long meeting yesterday afternoon and heard evidence and argument with regard to the claims for damages on account of building the Whitehall street viaduct. Several claims on account of the improvements on Whitehall street were also discussed.

The committee, as is usual, turned down all the claims for damages, and the recourse of the parties is in the courts. Under the law it is necessary to bring these claims before council and have them passed on before suit can be brought. These claims are always turned down by council and the parties interested then go to court.

Sermon to Students.

Dr. William J. Holtzclaw will preach a special sermon to students Sunday night at the Jones Avenue Baptist church. All students, male and female, both of the public schools and all other white schools, are invited. The subject will be "The Bible the King of Text Books," and the text will be from John v, 36: "Search the Scriptures." Mrs. Holtzclaw will sing Rev. J. A. Lee's new song, "Heaven Will Be the Best of All." She will be assisted by Mr. A. A. Lyons.

FUNERAL OF MRS. SLATON.

Services Will Be Held at Residence This Afternoon—Interment at Oakland.

The funeral of Mrs. W. F. Slaton will be held this afternoon from the residence, 336 Courtland street, at 3:30 o'clock.

The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: Arnold Broyles, E. W. Martin, Lloyd Parks, L. Z. Rosser, Forrest Adair, John C. Ruse, R. A. Redding and Dr. Logan Crichton.

The interment will take place at Oakland.

How to Cure Warts on Stock.

Send your name and address to the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., and they will send you by mail, free of cost, a package of Pazo Ointment, which is guaranteed to cure warts without leaving any scars. Will also cure sit-fast and other enlargements, and is recognized as the best remedy for barb-wire cuts. With Pazo Ointment you can cure saddle and harness galls and work the horse every day.

Free boxes are given away to show what it will do and thus advertise it. No free boxes will be sent after thirty days.

The Best Investment.

DIAMONDS are about the best possible investment for surplus cash. You can always realize on a Diamond if you have to. It's just the same as the cash itself. The enjoyment you get out of it is the interest on the investment. A Diamond is about the only thing you can buy and wear that doesn't wear out, or that doesn't lose its value with age. A Diamond is worth more today than it was yesterday, and it will be worth more in a hundred years, according to the recent advance in Diamonds.

But be careful in your selection. Get the right kind of stones, from a reliable place, at the right prices. I have a magnificent stock—in fact, pieces such as have never before been carried in stock in this city.

RINGS ARE MORE FASHIONABLE

Now than ever; and the more the merrier. It is impossible for a well-dressed woman to have too many Rings. As usual, I have provided for the demands of Fashion, and have here, ready for you to look at, the handsomest line of Rings you ever saw. If you have your mind set on any particular kind of Ring, and I don't happen to have it, I will get it, or make it for you.

GOOD JEWELRY

Is like a Coat-of-Arms. It fixes the standing of its possessor. It is most suitable for gifts because of its permanence, its beauty and its intrinsic worth.

Some of my Fall purchases are in, others arriving daily.

You are welcome to look without buying.

MY REPUTATION

Is as much a guarantee of the value of the Silverware I sell as the mark "Sterling" is a guarantee that the article is 925.1000 fine. This mark merely vouches for the quality of the ware. My name insures you the pick of the latest and most artistic designs. It warrants the belief that you have received your money's worth.

This season's designs in silver far surpasses all previous efforts. You will enjoy looking at the beautiful new pieces I am showing for our wedding trade.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW, Diamond Merchant and Jeweler, 55 Whitehall St

COTTON OPENED FIRM AND HIGHER

On Strong English Cables and Very Bullish Crop Advices.

REACTED IN THE LAST HOUR

Closed Without Much Change—All Markets Were Dull in Chicago. Stocks Closed Active and Strong at the Recovery.

New York, October 4.—The market for cotton futures started firm at an advance of 8 to 11 points, in keeping with strong English cables and very bullish advices from the crop centers. Shorts were the most active buyers all day, though room bulls supported the market consistently from the very opening. All the first hour the market evinced a strong disposition to score new high figures and soon after midday jumped to 8.2 for January on a spurt of covering and public buying. The commission house contingent was well supplied with orders all day. Statistics from every quarter were bullish, frosts were reported in northern Alabama, receipts were surprisingly light at nearly every point in the belt, mill reports and dry goods statements were encouraging. An advance of 8 to 9 points in Liverpool was due this morning, but the total rise there reached 13 to 13½ points, with the close firm. In the last hour profit-taking set in and a sharp reaction resulted, January settling to 8c, and subsequently steadying on fresh demand from commission houses and the bull faction. The close was steady, net unchanged to 3 points higher. The total amount of cotton brought into sight this week was 237,000 bales.

Review of New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, October 4.—The cotton market was active today. Buyers are in the market in force, well supplied with orders and trade is quite brisk in all grades of the staple. Indeed, the market has undergone a complete transformation since the issuance of the bureau report yesterday. Spinners seem to have awakened to the fact that they are very short of supplies and are going in with a rush. Their optimistic sentiments are not proof against the figures presented by the bureau, and, whereas yesterday forenoon, they were inclined to fight off anything in the shape of board offerings, today they are willingly paying from ¼@3-16c advance for their takings, and growling because they can find enough to buy at that. Sales 9,750 bales, including 5,900 to arrive. The cotton exchange committee revised quotations, advancing ordinary, good ordinary and low middling ¼c and the higher grades ½c.

The market for contracts was moderately active today. Liverpool responded vigorously to yesterday's big advance on this side—following the publication of the bureau report of crop conditions—and came in ½d higher for spots, working up during the day to a gain of 13-64d to 14-64d on deliveries. There was reflective action in turn on this side, and New Orleans opened 10 to 12 points higher. After the first call the bull side evidently reached the conclusion that safety lay in the line of realization of profits and the resultant dumping of heavy lines of long cotton had the effect of carrying prices down a few points, the closing figures showing net gains of but 1 point on October, 3 each on November and December, and 4 on the other positions.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton: Atlanta—Steady; middling 7 13-16c.
Liverpool—Firmer; middling 4¾d.
New York—Quiet; middling 8⅜c.
New Orleans—Firm; middling 8 3-16c.
Savannah—Firm; middling 7⅞c.
Galveston—Firm; middling 8⅛c.
Norfolk—Firm; middling 8⅛c.
Mobile—Firm; middling 7⅞c.
Memphis—Firm; middling 8 1-16c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 8⅛c.
Charleston—Firm; middling 7⅞c.
Houston—Steady; middling 8 1-16c.
St. Louis—Firm; middling 8c.

Following are the receipts, shipments and stock of cotton at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPMENTS		STOCK.	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Saturday	704	1667	350	400	2990	4811
Monday	867	1146	253	1149	3936	4808
Tuesday	1389	1129	725	1454	4349	4284
Wednesday	1163	1357	378	12	5030	5629
Thursday	848	1465	700	2065	5184	5039
Friday	1424	1528	550	1196	6058	5361
Totals	6377	8292	2965	6276		

The following was the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Last.	Sale.	Closing bid and asked.
October	7 99	8 03	7 91	7 91		7 91-93
November	8 02	8 03	7 92	7 92		7 92-94
December	8 03	8 10	7 99	8 00	8 00-01	
January	8 06	8 12	8 02	8 01-02		
February	8 08	8 08	8 00	8 00	8 00-02	
March	8 06	8 10	8 00	8 00	7 99-8c	
April	8 08	8 08	8 00	8 00	7 99-8c	
May	8 09	8 11	8 00	8 01	8 00-01	
June						
July						
August						
September						

Futures closed steady.

Following are the receipts, exports and at all United States ports yesterday:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS.	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Saturday	29657	51679	28578	112700	319057	333314
Monday	52837	53835	77311	33603	279944	340976
Tuesday	45045	36649	41058	9229	280914	339298
Wednesday	33843	47751	2227	12771	307212	119560
Thursday	51853	40071	11635	37090	319785	423233
Friday	28277	59113	15017	26893	328701	457883
Total	218512	339098	175776	226888		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

October	7 93	April	7 89
November	7 89	May	7 90
December	7 88	June	
January	7 89	July	
February	7 89	August	
March	7 89	September	

Futures closed steady.

The Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, October 4—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot business good with prices firmer; middling uplands 4¾; sales 12,000 bales; American 10,800; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 400; all American.

Futures opened firm.

	Open'g.	Closing.	
October	4 36-64	4 39	Sellers
October-November	4 27-64	4 32½	Buyers
November-December	4 27-64	4 29¾	Buyers
December-January	4 25-64	4 28	Sellers
January-February	4 25-64	4 28	Sellers
February-March	4 23-64	4 28	Sellers
March-April	4 25-64	4 28	Sellers
April-May	4 25-64	4 28	Sellers
May-June	4 24-64	4 28	Sellers

Futures closed firm.

Movement at the Ports.

New York, October 4.—Cotton quiet; sales 850 bales; middling uplands 8⅜; gulf 8⅝; net receipts 24; gross 4,452; stock 79,921.

New Orleans, October 4.—Cotton firm; sales 9,750 bales; middling 8 3-16; receipts 7,447; stock 72,467.

Galveston, October 4.—Cotton firm; middling 8⅛; sales 20,054; receipts 8,658; stock 100,584.

Mobile, October 4.—Cotton firm; middling 7⅞; sales 600; receipts 213; stock 10,924.

Savannah, October 4.—Cotton firm; middling 7⅞; sales 21,196; receipts 5,290; stock 34,-141.

Charleston, October 4.—Cotton firm; middling 7⅞; receipts 1,519; stock 6,599.

Wilmington, October 4.—Cotton firm; middling 8; receipts 2,513; stock (corrected) 11,457.

Norfolk, October 4.—Cotton firm; middling 8⅛; sales 373; receipts 2,020; stock 7,340.

Norfolk, October 4.—Cotton firm; middling 8⅛; sales 373; receipts 2,020; stock 7,340.

Baltimore, October 4.—Cotton firm; middling 8⅝; stock 1,430.

Boston, October 4.—Cotton steady; middling 8 5-16; receipts net 8; gross 1,846.

Philadelphia, October 4.—Cotton firm; middling 8⅝; receipts 250; stock 2,330.

St. Louis, October 4.—Cotton firm; middling 8; sales 200; receipts 2,256; stock 32,368.

Memphis, October 4.—Cotton firm; middling 8 1-16; receipts 3,680; shipments 2,988; sales 2,405; stock 34,495.

Augusta, October 4.—Cotton steady; middling 8⅛; sales 1,887; receipts 3,308; stock 14,757.

Houston, October 4.—Cotton steady; middling 8 1-16; sales 287; receipts 13,672; stock 40,898.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m., 75th meridian time, October 4, 1901.

Stations of Atlanta District and State of Weather.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.	Rainfall (inches and hundredths)
Atlanta, clear	66	44	.00
Chattanooga, clear	63	41	.00
Columbus, clear	70	51	.00
Gainesville, clear	68	46	.00
Greenville, clear	69	43	.00
Griffin, clear	68	45	.00
Macon, clear	72	50	.00
Newnan, clear	65	43	.00
Rome, clear	73	39	.00
Spartanburg, clear	72	41	.00
Toccoa, clear	72	42	.00
West Point, clear	70	44	.00

DISTRICT AVERAGES.

Central Stations	No. of Stations Reporting.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.	Rainfall (inches and hundredths)
Atlanta	12	68	44	.00
Augusta	11	72	48	.00
Charleston	4	72	52	.00
Galveston	26	86	62	.01
Little Rock	12	78	48	.00
Memphis	16	68	44	.00
Mobile	8	70	42	.00
Montgomery	8	70	44	.00
New Orleans	14	80	50	.00
Savannah	11	74	52	.00
Vicksburg	11	76	46	.00
Wilmington	10	68	46	.00
Oklahoma	8	84	50	.02

Remarks—With the exception of very light and scattered showers in Texas and Oklahoma Territory, fair and generally clear weather has prevailed throughout the cotton belt during the past twenty-four hours. The temperature is unseasonably low in nearly all districts, and light frosts formed in portions of the eastern sections.

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Total Receipts at U. S. Ports.

New York, October 4.—Following are total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1901:

Galveston	224,669
New Orleans	147,582
Mobile	14,162
Savannah	107,971
Charleston	17,107
Wilmington	27,701
Norfolk	22,476
Baltimore	757
New York	5,287
Boston	903
Newport News	5
Philadelphia	1,769
Brunswick	9,594
Pensacola	1,253
Total	581,236

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, October 4.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts for the week	218,512
Same time last year	309,098
Decrease	90,586
Total receipts since September 1	581,236
Same time last year	877,441
Decrease	296,205
Exports for the week	175,776
Same time last year	226,888
Decrease	51,112
Total exports since September 1	408,632
Same time last year	454,441
Decrease	45,809
Stock at U. S. ports	319,785
Same time last year	457,883
Decrease	129,182
Stock at interior towns	246,704
Same time last year	208,513
Decrease	38,191
Stock at Liverpool	220,000
Same time last year	171,000
Increase	49,000
American afloat for Great Britain	63,000
Same time last year	97,000
Decrease	34,000

World's Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans, October 4.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, made up from special cable and telegraphic advices, compares the figures of this week with last week, last year and the year before.

It shows an increase for the week just closed of 177,473 bales, against an increase of 259,997 last year and an increase of 221,-616 the year before last.

The total visible is 1,649,729, against 1,472,256 last week, 1,658,246 last year and 3,126,622 year before last.

Of this the total of American cotton is 1,184,[illegible], against 1,011,256 last week, [illegible] last year and 2,608,622 year before, and of all other kinds, including Brazil, India, etc., 465,000, against [illegible] last week, 412,000 last year and [illegible] year before last.

The world's visible supply of cotton an increase compared with last week of 177,473 bales, a decrease compared with last year of 8,517 and a decrease compared with year before last of 1,476,893.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton, as above, there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe, 752,000, against 728,000 last year and 1,611,000 year before last; in Egypt 56,000, against 42,000 last year and 56,000 year before last; in India 250,000, against 209,000 last year and 315,000 year before last, and in the United States 592,000, against 679,000 last year and 1,144,000 year before last.

Weekly Cotton Crop Statement.

New Orleans, October 4.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement, issued before the close of business today, shows a decrease in the movement into sight compared with the seven days ending this date last year in round figures of 78,000, a decrease under the same days year before last of 82,000 and a decrease under the same time in 1898 of 132,000.

For the four days of October the totals show a decrease under last year of 65,000, a decrease under the same period year before last of 26,000 and a decrease under 1898 of 65,000.

For the thirty-four days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the thirty-four days of last year 250,000, behind the same days year before last of 450,000, and behind 1898 by 331,000.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 327,434, against 405,602 for the seven days ending October 4 last year, 409,406 year before last and 459,018 same time in 1898; and for the four days of October it has been 218,567, against 282,688 last year, 244,722 year before last and 283,-561 same time in 1898.

These make the total movement for the thirty-four days from September 1 to date 913,-253, against 1,163,015 last year, 1,363,434 year before last and 1,243,911 same time in 1898.

The movement since September 1 shows receipts at all United States ports of 585,374, against 818,028 last year, 936,314 year before last and 865,220 same time in 1898; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada, 33,309, against 41,481 last year, 85,280 year before last and 52,584 same time in 1898; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 124,570, against 167,641 last year, 192,007 year before last and 196,675 same time in 1898; southern mill takings 170,000, against 135,865 last year, 149,833 year before last and 129,432 same time in 1898.

Foreign exports for the week have been 179,827, against 225,849 last year, making the total thus far for the season 414,290 against 435,599 last year, a decrease of 21,-309.

Northern mill takings and Canada during the past seven days show an increase of 7,314, as compared with the corresponding period last year, and their total takings since September 1 have increased 36,005.

The total takings of American mills, north and south and Canada thus far for the season have been 275,766, against 205,614 last year. These include 13,530 by northern spinners, against 67,014.

Stocks at the seaboard and the twenty-nine leading southern interior centers have increased during the week 60,436 bales, against an increase during the corresponding period last season of 108,646, and are now 65,377 smaller than at this date in 1900.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop, and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop, the supply to date is 1,272,940, against 1,285,549 for the same period last year.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, October 4.—The general tone of the dry goods market is stronger on account of the tone in raw cotton. In brown sheetings and drills some bids at previous prices were turned down. More doing in bleached cottons and prices firm. Coarse colored cottons firm. Prints continue scarce. Print cloths more active. Regulars sold at 3c, with that bid up to end of year for entire production. Wide grays firm at 4c for 38½-inch standards. Linens quiet but firm. Burlaps weak and declining.

The Manchester Market.

Manchester, October 4.—Cloths, more business doing; yarns quiet but firm.

Sea Island Cotton.

Charleston, October 4.—Sea island cotton: Receipts 62; exports coastwise 129; stock 217; sales 8.

Savannah, October 4.—Sea island cotton: Weekly receipts 791; sales 731; exports 302; stock 917.

H. & B. Beer's Cotton Letter.

New Orleans, October 4.—Liverpool exceeded expectations and must certainly have been frightened at the bureau because spots advanced 1-8d and deliveries improved from 12 to 13½ points. Our market responded by opening 12 to 13 points higher, and notwithstanding all statistics were bullish, the lack of snap in spots and the growing opinion that the bureau condition was too low, caused realizing and a break of 9 to 10 points from the top was established, making the net gain 4 points on the day. The amount brought into sight during the week was 218,000 against 284,000 last year, and the total marketed from September 1 to date has been 913,000 against 1,163,000 last year. The twenty-nine leading interior towns during the week received 220,000, against 250,000 last year, and the aggregate stock held by them is 274,000 as compared to 206,000 last year. The visible supply of American increased 173,000 during the week against an increase of 258,000 last year, a relative loss of 85,000, but as the amount brought into sight was 66,000 less than last year the real deficit is practically 19,000. The course of the market today was discouraging to those favoring the article. European advices were better than looked for, yet those who are well posted believe the bureau condition figures are absurd. Reports received from all sections of the belt do not corroborate the views expressed officially by the government, and it is the fear that exaggerated replies to the queries of the agricultural department are responsible for their low figures, and that deters operators from buying aggressively. In the meanwhile should the world accept the bureau as correct and receipts continue small, it would occasion a sharp advance irrespective of the eventual size of the crop, providing speculation enters the market. If, however, spinners discredit the bureau and continue to pursue a hand-to-mouth policy it will require constant support to maintain values.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 4.—Liverpool responded to the startling bureau report of yesterday by an advance of 10 points, closing firm at 13 points above yesterday. Our cable advices state Europe does not credit the report, believing it to be an exaggerated statement of crop conditions. Heavy realizing has been in progress during the entire day, profits being taken on every side, though new buyers on bulk of the market have been constantly absorbing the offerings. A reaction after the sharp advance of the past two days is expected, and would be natural until the trade and spinners are adjusting themselves to the new conditions brought about by the poorest October report of years. If trade conditions were good in Europe there would be little question as to the increase in speculation and the movement of prices, but with poor crop accounts and poor trade abroad, the situation is not so clear. Liverpool is expected to be higher again tomorrow.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, October 4.—Cables were a great deal stronger than expected, the bureau report of yesterday giving the shorts a good scare, which was reflected in this morning's Liverpool cables. Contracts were 10-64 higher and spots ⅝d higher; middling uplands 4¾d; sales 12,000. Our market opened 8 to 10 points higher, continued to advance, January touching 8.10, after which selling for profits caused a slight reaction. Later, under good buying, January sold at 8.12, but there seemed to be good selling around these prices, and as the demand from short account had dwindled, prices gave way to more aggressive tactics of the bears. The close was steady, 8 to 12 points under the best, but 1 to 3 points net higher than yesterday's final figures.

Liverpool Weekly Cotton Statistics.

Liverpool, October 4.—Following are the weekly cotton statistics:

Total sales of all kinds, 71,000 bales; total sales American, 63,000; English spinners' takings, 55,000; total exports, 4,000; imports of all kinds, 21,000; import American, 10,-000; stock of all kinds, 220,000; stock American, 153,000; quantity afloat all kinds, 70,000; quantity afloat American, 63,000; total sales on speculation, 3,400; total sales to exporters, 1,900.

Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 4.—The remarkably low bureau figures of 61.4 which came from Washington had little effect on the Liverpool where prices were 10 to 11 points higher when we opened. There was no end of discussion of the figures, but those who have not disregarded our views as repeatedly expressed for some time past, will bear witness that a short crop such as is now indicated by the bureau figures, has been claimed to be inevitable. The receipts have been so light that it has been quite difficult to form any other conclusion. Poor crop accounts have been multiplying day after day, whereas good accounts failed to materialize. Poor trade conditions have been the main weapon for discouraging speculation but the feeling now is that we shall witness a broadening market and that the situation warrants it. A further advance of 10 points was established in the early market here. Transactions in the first call were the heaviest for months. Some had prepared for a slight temporary reaction but it was evident that shorts were on the run and that a decided change in sentiment was taking place. High rates at Chattanooga and Atlanta intensified the bullish temper. It was cool in most sections and as the freezing point may soon be reported sellers were unusually cautious. Liverpool believes in a higher market especially since her stocks show for the week a decrease of 40,000 bales. Manchester reported better markets for yarns and cloths today. New York further advanced 2 to 5 points after the opening. Port receipts today 27,000, against 59,000 last year.

W. E. Small & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 4.—Liverpool shot up about $2 a bale this morning and the local market opened some 6 to 10 points over last night. January sold at 8.12, or about the highest price quoted for that option. Some weeks ago 8.09 was reached, but the new level today had more reasons behind it than any before this season. Trading was fairly active, though the outside interests continue disappointingly small. To this fact could be attributed the raid at about 2 o'clock, when January broke sharply from 8.08 to 8.03 on a few sales, when stop orders were encountered and no support seemed to be in evidence. The early buying had about supplied the orders, and when holders attempted to sell moderately the market broke easily. The advance of 40 points since yesterday morning has entitled the market to a reaction, and many shorts are waiting for an opportunity to break the market, meet more stop loss orders and cover some of their cotton. In the long run, however, the market shows every sign of selling higher and on a break below 8c should be bought for an advance. Weather in the south was very cold for cotton and not at all what the plant needs. There is nothing in the situation to cause a decline, and on a reaction there will be considerable buying beyond doubt.

Cotton Seed Oil and Meal.

New York, October 4.—Cotton seed oil firm with large sales of prime summer yellow spot rumored at 42@44c; prime crude barrels nominal; prime summer yellow 43c; off summer yellow 40c; prime white 46c; prime winter yellow 46c. Prime meal $25.

Memphis, October 4.—Cotton seed oil—Car lots per gallon, prime crude 34½c; off crude 33c; prime summer yellow 38c. Cotton seed meal and cake—Prime $21.25.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

New York, October 4.—The eccentricities of the industrial stocks continued to be a disturbing factor in the stock market today. Yesterday's list of semi-demoralized stocks was increased today by a number which were not tested yesterday during the progress of liquidation. The low priced non-dividend paying railroad stocks were also in marked disfavor and suffered severe declines on selling out of holdings. But the still more potent factor toward reaction was the renewed pressure to liquidate in Amalgamated Copper, which carried the price down an extreme 2¼ to 86¾, which is the lowest price of the present movement, even allowing for the 1½ per cent interest which has come off. There was a suggestive break in the price of spot coffee again in London this morning, which served to indicate that the present fortunes of Amalgamated Copper are more or less intimately connected with the maintenance of the price of raw copper. An important factor in the weakness, both of that stock and of other industrials, however, was the scrutiny by the banks of the collateral in their loans and the disposition to call loans in order to limit or throw out industrial stocks from the collateral. No special discrimination was exercised against Amalgamated Copper yesterday, but some such discrimination was reflected in today's acute weakness of the stock. The same was true of the Consolidated Tobacco 4 per cent bonds, which fell an extreme 2 points. Some of the severest losers yesterday showed a rallying tendency even before the general market turned upward, and in the late recovery there were some net gains of a point and more achieved. National Salt recovered 11 points of yesterday's 14¼ loss on three transactions. The late rally seemed to be due entirely to covering by shorts, and was made in spite of the promise of only a moderately favorable bank statement. The interior movement of currency during the week has again been very heavy, so that the gain on account of government bond purchases and Australian gold has been almost offset. It is hoped that the liquidation in the stock market will be reflected in a loan contraction, as no special operations in the money market are known which would offset this influence, unless it might be renewed borrowing from the local banks of the loans to foreign lenders, which are being constantly liquidated, as reflected in the sustained strength of the foreign exchange market. The stock market closed quite active and strong at the recovery.

The railroad bond market was more affected by selling today than on previous days of the week. Total sales, par value, $2,700,000.

United States bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

Total sales of stocks today were 593,[illegible] shares, including Atchison 31,400; Erie 28,-[illegible]; Manhattan 17,800; Missouri Pacific 12,-800; New York Central 7,100; Norfolk and Western 6,200; Pennsylvania 8,900; Reading 15,200; St. Paul 16,900; Southern Pacific 15,-900; Southern Railway 15,800; Union Pacific 31,900; Amalgamated Copper 67,900; American Car and Foundry 7,800; American Smelting and Refining 22,900; Brooklyn 16,000; People's Gas 16,300; Sugar 33,800; Tennessee Coal 5,200; United States Leather 7,000; United States Steel 45,300; do. preferred 12,-500.

Money on call steady at 2@3¾ per cent; last loan at 3 per cent; ruling rate 3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 4½@5½ per cent.

Sterling exchange strong with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.83½@4.83⅝ for demand and at $4.83⅜ for 60 days; posted rates $4.84 and $4.86½; commercial bills $4.82¼@4.83½.

Bar silver 57⅞c.

Mexican dollars 45½c.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds inactive.

Railroad bonds weak.

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	76⅛	Manhattan L	120
do. preferred	95¼	Metro. Street Ry	161¾
Baltimore & Ohio	99⅜	Mexican Central	22½
do. preferred	93	Mexican National	13
Canadian Pacific	108¼	Minn. & St. Louis	105
Canada Southern	79½	Missouri Pacific	94⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	44½	Mo. Kansas & Tex.	25⅜
Chic. & Alton	35½	do. preferred	51⅜
do. preferred	77½	New Jersey Cent	160
C. B. & Q		New York Central	155¼
Chic. Ind. & L	39¼	Norfolk & Western	54¼
do. preferred	72	do. preferred	89¼
Chicago & East Ill	120	Northern Pacific	
Chic. & Great West	21⅜	do preferred	95½
do. pref. A	84¼	Ontario & Western	32¾
do. pref. B	42	Pennsylvania	143¾
Chicago & N. W	192	Reading	39¾
Rock Island	139	do. 1st preferred	74¾
Chic. Term. & Trans	20¼	do. 2d preferred	50¼
do. preferred	37½	St. L. & S. F	42⅝
C. C. C. & St. Louis	94	do. 1st preferred	77
Colo. Sou	13¼	do. 2d preferred	66
do. 1st preferred	53	St. L. & S. W	28
do. 2d preferred	23¼	do. preferred	59⅝
Del. & Hudson	162¾	St. Paul	159¾
Del. L. & W	221	do. preferred	186
Den. & Rio Grande	43½	Southern Pacific	55⅛
do. preferred	91	Southern Railway	32¼
Erie (new)	40	do. preferred	85¾
do. 1st preferred	68	Texas & Pacific	39¾
do. 2d preferred	53½	Tol., St. L. & W	20¾
Great Nor. pref	185½	do. preferred	34½
Hocking Valley	51¾	Union Pacific	96⅜
do. preferred	74	do. preferred	87¾
Illinois Central	143½	Wabash	21¾
Iowa Central	38¾	do. preferred	37½
do. preferred	73¼	Wheel & L. E	17⅜
Lake Erie & W	64	do. preferred	28
do. preferred	126	Wisconsin Central	20½
Louisville & Nash	102½	do. preferred	40⅝

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	180	United States	85
American	185	Wells Fargo	160

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amal. Copper	88¼	North American	93
Am. Car & Fdy	24¾	Pacific Coast	62
do. preferred	79	Pacific Mail	40¼
Am. Linseed oil	15	People's Gas	103¾
do. preferred	45	Pressed Steel Car	38¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref	40¼	do. preferred	76¼
do. preferred	95½	Pullman Palace	213
American Tobacco		Republic Steel	14¾
Anaconda Mining	36¼	do. preferred	65¾
Brook. Rap. Tran	60¾	Sugar	116⅞
Col. F. & Iron	91⅜	T. C. & Iron	59¼
Consol. Gas	214	Union Bag & Paper	15½
Cont. Tobacco		do. preferred	70
do preferred	115	U. S. Leather	11⅝
General Electric	251½	do. preferred	79¾
Glucose Sugar	46	U. S. Rubber	13¾
do. preferred	16	do. preferred	47¾
International Paper	22	U. S. Steel	43
do. preferred	75½	do. preferred	93¼
Intern'l Power	87¾	Western Union	90¾
Laclede Gas	91	Va.-Car. Chem. Co	59
National Biscuit	41⅝	do. preferred	118
National Lead	19¾	Seaboard Air Line	26¾
National Salt	34	do. preferred	49½
do. preferred	70	do. Bonds	81¼

BONDS.

U. S. 2s ref reg	109	F. W. & D. 1st	103
do. coupon	109	Hocking Val 4½s	106⅝
U. S. 3s reg	107¼	L. & N. unified 4s	101⅜
do. coupon	108	Mex. Cent. 4s	83¾
U. S. new 4s reg	136¼	do. 1st income	30½
do coupon	139½	Min. & St. L. 4s	103
U. S. old 4s reg	112	M., K. & T. 4s	98
do. coupon	112	M. K. & T. 2ds	71¾
U. S. 5s reg	107½	N. Y. Central 3½s	105¾
do. coupon	107½	do. general 5s	109
Atchison gen 4s	102¾	N. J. Cent. gen. 5s	130
do. adj 4s	86	Northern Pac 4s	104
Balt & Ohio 4s	101¾	do 3s	71¾
do. 3½s	95	Nor. & West con 4s	101
do. conv. 4s	104½	Reading gen. 4s	95⅜
Canada So. 2ds	107½	St. L. & I. M. con 5s	115
Cent of Ga. 5s	106	St. L. & S. F 4s	95
do. 1st incomes	73¼	St. L. S. W. 1sts	97⅜
do. 2d incomes	28	do. 2ds	78¼
Ches & Ohio 4½s	106	San. An. & A. P. 4s	85
Chic. & Alton 3½s	84⅝	Sou. Pacific 4s	91⅜
C. B. & Q. new 4s	96¼	Southern Ry 5s	113¾
C., M. & St. P. gen 4s	110¼	Tex. & Pacific 1st	119¾
Chic. & N. W. con 7s	129¾	Tol., St. L. & W 4s	81
Chic., R. I. & P 4s	106⅜	Union Pacific 4s	105
C., C. C. & St. L. g 4s	104	do. conv. 4s	105¾
Chicago Term 4s	93	Wabash 1sts	119¼
Col. & Sou 4s	85¼	do. 2ds	110¾
D. & R. G. 4s	101⅜	do. deb. B	60¾
Erie prior lien 4s	97½	West Shore 4s	112¾
Erie general 4s	87	Wheel. & L. E. 4s	90

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, October 4.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The stock market today was listless, depressed and an easy prey to all kinds of silly rumors which were magnified by the king's rheumatism. Some people actually credited the assertion printed in The Paris Matin that there was a general uprising in Cape Colony and a loss of the territory. Paris was a free seller owing to several small failures.

Professionals are offering ⅝ double options on consols on the end of October on the possibility of the end of the Boer war.

Paris bear traders banged Rio Tintos on a fall of a point in Copper. The shares closed at 47¼, or ⅝c down for the day. Anacondas closed at 7⅛, a net loss of ¼.

American shares were dull and neglected on the New York Central railroad report, but slightly hardened. Atchison was the feature, Glasgow giving more than 3 per cent to call 7,000 shares at the end of the year.

Money is easy, as government dividends are due tomorrow.

The Bank of England has engaged £270,000 gold in Egypt.

Total Bank Clearings.

New York, October 4.—Total bank clearings for the week ended October 3, $2,136,[illegible]2,900; increase 30.8 per cent. Outside New York, $791,705,154, increase 10 per cent.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, October 4.—Today's treasury balances, exclusive of the gold reserve, shows: Available cash balance, $171,081,704; gold, $102,639,955.

National bank notes received today for redemption, $445,138; government receipts, $1,212,980; customs $766,551; miscellaneous, $38,104; expenditures, $1,800,000.

W. E. Small & Co.'s Stock Letter.

New York, October 4.—London was lower, but operations there were very small. The appearance of firmness at the opening of the New York market proved to be delusive, for after the first half hour a selling movement set in which carried down almost the entire list. The first unsettling influence was a break in Copper of nearly 3 points. The weakness in this stock seemed to set most of the other industrials going on a downward course. The liquidation, which was apparently in the industrials, soon spread to railroad stocks and for a while, owing to the uncovering of stop orders, the market looked very weak. American Car & Oil, Sugar, Leather and St. Paul were leaders. An official of Atchison says [illegible] per cent dividend at the meeting next week. The decline in People's Gas is not due to any apprehension in the suit now under consideration. It is simply weak because the whole industrial list is on the toboggan slide. The monopoly of the business of one of the largest cities in the world and second in the United States is too valuable a property, even more or less occasionally harassed by litigation, to be compared with over capitalized industrials. Its capital is 50 per cent less than most of the industrials, and we believe it will sell very much higher in the near future.

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last sale	Closing Bid.
Amalg. Copper	89¾	90	86¾	88⅛	88¼
Am. Sugar Refin'ry	117⅛	117⅞	115⅜	117	116¾
Atchison	75⅜	76⅛	75	76⅛	76⅛
do. preferred	95⅜	95⅝	94⅛	95¼	95¼
Am'n Car Foundry	24⅜	24½	23⅞	24⅜	24⅜
do. preferred	78⅛	79⅛	78	79⅛	79
Am'n Cotton Oil	29¼	29½	28⅛	29	28¾
Brooklyn R. T	60¼	60¾	59¼	61¼	60¾
Baltimore & Ohio	99	100	99⅜	100	99⅝
do. preferred					93
C., C., C. and St. L.	93⅛	94⅝	93⅛	94⅛	94
Canada southern	81	81	79⅛	80	79⅛
Col. Fuel and Iron	90	91⅛	90	90⅜	91⅝
Ches. and Ohio	44¼	44⅜	44	44	44¼
Consolidated Gas	216¼	216¼	212½	214½	214
Del. and Hudson	163	163	162	163	162¾
Erie	40¼	40¼	39⅝	40	40
do. first pref'd	68¼	68¼	67⅞	67⅞	68
General Electric	255	255	250	250	251½
Great Western	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	21⅜
Illinois Central	142¼	143⅜	142¼	143⅜	143¼
Internat'al Paper	21⅛	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	22
Jersey Central				161	160
Kans. & Tex., pref.	52	52	51	51⅛	51⅜
Louisville & Nash	102⅜	102½	101¾	102½	102¼
Missouri Pacific	94⅛	95	93¼	95	94¼
Manhattan	119½	120⅛	118¼	120	120
Metropol. Traction	161	161½	160¼	161½	161⅜
New York Central	155⅛	155⅝	154⅜	155⅛

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AT WINTER CARD PARTIES

Atlanta Hostesses Discourage the Custom Now in Vogue.

APPETITES FOR REGULAR DINNER DESTROYED

Delightful Card Party Entertained by Miss Belle Scott Yesterday Morning—Card Party in Honor of Miss Hollis. Social Items.

NOW that the regular round of card parties is beginning the first of the season characterized by elaborate detail, the question is again arising as to the advisability of these afternoon functions concluding with anything more than delecate refreshments.

At a morning card party, which concludes at 1 o'clock or after, it is not inappropriate, though most unnecessary, to serve something more than light refreshments, as anything more elaborate might answer for the midday luncheon of the guests. At the afternoon card parties, however, where women nibble salted almonds and peppermint candy between games, and then about 5 o'clock have a rich luncheon that entirely destroys their appetite for dinner, a change should be made. This luncheon at that hour, no matter how elaborate it is, scarcely answers for dinner, so that it really serves no good purpose save to overload the stomach at the wrong time and cause to be wasted that which may be prepared at home at the right hour.

At afternoon parties, where refreshing punch may be served, it would seem that wafers, little cakes or such delicacies as are served at the English 5 o'clock tea, would not only be all that was necessary, but quite the elegant thing for the afternoon card party.

Last year it was stated at a social gathering at the end of the season that more than half the women in society were victims of dyspepsia on account of the irregularity of their meals, although the majority of Atlanta's society women who entertain pride themselves on the regularity of their households. It is the young married women, however, who suffer most, as their late hours at night necessitate their sleeping late in the morning. They arise late in the morning and at 11 o'clock have something to eat, probably not of a wholesome kind, as it is long after breakfast. When luncheon is served at 1 or 2 o'clock they have no appetite and eat little. They go to a card party later and at the luncheon at 5 o'clock are so hungry they unhesitatingly partake of a rich salad course, indigestible sweets and pounds of almonds. When dinner is served at home they have no appetite, but later at night, when they ought not to eat, they have a hot supper at the club or seeking the butler's pantry just before retiring they partake of cold ham, sardines, cheese, etc.

It can be readily appreciated that this programme carried out for many weeks during the social season will play havoc with the constitution as well as digestive organs of the strongest person, and that such a mode of living is absurd.

The first remedy for this, the hostess at the afternoon card party can prescribe is delicate, dainty refreshments instead of those elaborate and rich, and at the mornnig card, unless a regular luncheon is served, only one course is appropriate, as more destroys the appetite for the regular midday meal.

It is said that all the card clubs in the city will observe the matter of diminishing quantity and limiting to kind the refreshments that will be served during the season.

A Bright Occasion.

THE card party at which Miss Belle Scott entertained yesterday morning was a brilliant and enjoyable one, at which a lovely young hostess presided with charm and grace.

During the game of progressive six-handed euchre Wurm's orchestra discoursed sweetest music, and at the end of the game elegant refreshments were served.

The first prize, a gold stick-pin, was won by Miss Jennie Mobley; the second, a Dresden plaque, by Miss Nita Black, and the consolation prize, a gold hat-pin, Miss Meldrim, of Savannah.

Miss Scott wore a becoming toilet of rose-colored liberty satin elaborately trimmed in lace. The party included:

Miss Sadie Foster, of Madison; Misses Meldrim, of Savannah; Miss Gaines, of Memphis; Miss Martha Langston, Miss Susie Cunninghan, Miss Nita Black, Miss Louise Black, Miss Julia Porter, Miss Bessie Draper, Miss Nelie Howell, Miss Louise Dooly, Miss Katherine Glover, Miss Anise Cay, Miss Eugenia Ogiesby, Miss Helen Black, Miss Laurie Harrison, Misses Mitchell, Miss Mary D. Woodward, Miss Bessie Candler, Miss Inez Sledge, Miss Lena Swift, Misses Davis, Miss Hattie Mae Mitchell, Miss Nelle Phillips, Miss Speer, Miss Susan Calhoun, Miss Myrtice Scott, Miss Avery, Miss Augusta Garrett, Miss Alie Trippe, Miss Helen Angier, Miss Margaret Duncan, Miss Dougherty, Miss Rosa Kingsbery, Miss Polak, Miss Hochstrasser, Miss Crawford, Miss Maude Fuller, Miss Wilby, Miss Vernon Williford, Miss Rosa Lowry, Miss Fain, Miss Pauline Hook, Miss Alma Pope, Miss Nutting, Miss Henrietta Collier, Miss Jennie Mobley, Miss Birdie Patterson, Miss Turner, Miss Isabel Thomas, Miss Mary Mitchell, Miss Hines, Miss Shropshire, Miss Mabel Taylor, Miss Julia Romare, Miss Belle Nash, Miss Chamberlin, Miss Emmie Johnson, Mrs. Candler, Mrs. Bun Wylie, Mrs. Ed Hardin, Mrs. Hugh Hagan, Mrs. Jarnagin, Mrs. Claud Buchanan, Mrs. Ed Chamberlin, Mrs. C. K. Francis, Mrs. Perdue, Julia Romare, Louise Todd and Ruth Hallman.

Card Party in Honor of Miss Kate Hollis

The card party given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Charles Sciple in honor of her guest, Miss Kate Hollis, was a delightful occasion. The house was decorated with a profusion of golden rod and marigolds, and presented a lovely appearance. Miss Hollis is one of the prettiest and most popular girls that has ever visited Atlanta, and looked unusually lovely yesterday in a dainty dress of white organdie elaborately trimmed in lace.

Among the attractive guests present was Miss Marie Sciple, the beautiful young niece of Mrs. Charles Sciple.

The first prize, a gold belt-pin, was won by Miss Annie May Hall, who presented it to the guest of honor. The second, a gold and turquoise hat-pin, was won by Mrs. Thomas B. Paine, and the third, a poster, by Mrs. Lewman.

The invited guests were: Misses Ada Alexander, Leila Morris, Sadie Morris, Annie May Hall, Fannie Carter, Ruth Hallman, Isabelle Block, Susan Calhoun, Martha Glover and Henrietta Collier; Mrs. Thomas B. Paine, Misses Bessie Draper, Josie Stockdell, Janie Speer, Emmie Johnson, Annie Louise Hawkins, Helen Angier, Adelaide Howell, Mary and Nannie Nicolson, Janie Hickey, Mamie Richmond, Cora Toombs, Irene Hand, Florence Jackson, Maude Tompkins, Florence Richardson, Eugenia Oglesby, Jennie English, Louise and Nita Black, Isabelle Thomas, Nellie Howell, Ellen Hillyer, Addie Maude, Belle Nash, Nellie Phillips, Louise Todd, Marie Sciple, Valeria Rankin, Miss Denise, of New Orleans, and Mrs. L. D. Lewman.



MISS FLORENCE CRUST, OF TERRE HAUTE, IND., Who Will Be the Guest of Miss Jennie English During the Horse Show.

Huff-Hill.

A wedding which will be of interest in Dalton, Ga., is that of Miss Margaret Huff to Mr. John H. Hill, of Anniston, Ala. Invitations were issued this week to the marriage, which will occur on the evening of Wednesday, October 16, at half-past 6 o'clock. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. B. F. Fraser, of this city. There will be ten attendants, the young ladies being dressed in pretty gowns of white organdie. Miss Huff is a daughter of Mrs. Lida Emmons Huff and is one of the most popular girls of her home city and has a large number of friends. She is a niece of Mr. M. R. Emmons, of this city. Mr. Hill holds the position of chief clerk of the Southern railway at Anniston and is a gentleman of many friends. He comes from one of the best known families of South Carolina. The marriage is to be quite a swell affair and is being anticipated with much interest.

Mrs. Rice in Charge.

Mrs. Frank P. Rice will have charge of the restaurant tomorrow (Saturday) at the military fair. The luncheon to be served from 12:30 to 2 o'clock will consist of the following menu:

Luncheon:
Fried Oysters.
Ham. Tongue Sandwiches.
Cream Potatoes.
Pickles. Cold Slaw. Bread.
Apple Pie. Coffee. Cheese.
Supper, from 7 to 9 o'clock:
Cold Ham. Chicken Salad.
Hot Rolls.
Pickles. Coffee. Cake.
Ice Cream.

The following committee will please meet Mrs. Rice at the fair building on Edgewood avenue promptly at 11:30 o'clock:

Mrs. David Woodward, Mrs. T. S. Lewis, Mrs. John Hurt, Mrs. John Miller, Mrs. Ed Van Winkle, Mrs. Frank Dykes, Mrs. John S. Candler, Mrs. Dr. Huntley, Mrs. R. O. Campbell, Mrs. John Sanders, Mrs. W. B. Roberts, Mrs. William Prescott, Mrs. John Oliver, Mrs. Joseph Hirsch, Mrs. Judge Dorsey, Mrs. Frank Potts, Mrs. John Parks, Mrs. William Nixon, Mrs. George Muse, Mrs. Denman, Mrs. Thomas Morgan, Mrs. Dr. Childs, Mrs. Dan Speer, Miss Belle Thomas, Miss Pearl Mitchell, Miss Maggie Mitchell, Miss Mary D. Woodward, Miss Lena Swift, Miss Mobley, Miss Ora Sue Mitchell, Miss Wilmer Gaines, Miss Jessie Mitchell, Miss Pauline Hook, Miss Mamie Atkinson, Miss Belle Scott, Miss Hattie May Mitchell, Miss Margaret Duncan, Miss Mabel Stilson, Misses Williford.

The Fad for Indian Curios.

It is to the well-known book, "To Have and to Hold," written by the clever young Alabama woman, Mary Johnston, that is attributed the present interest in and fad for the curios of our North American Indians. The "Indian corner" is now becoming quite as popular in the average home as the oriental corner, and the Indian head pictures decorate walls on all sides. For those housekeepers who keep up with the latest fads in furnishing it may be interesting to note an article on the subject recently illustrated in The Upholsterer:

"The Nez Perce tribe make a peculiar flat saddlebag of hemp, with a fine overstitch of threaded corn husks. It is strikingly decorative, and the same thing could be worked up by them into chair seats and backs, or curtain stuffs. At the meeting of the Mohonk conference, last autumn, were shown some highly interesting embroidered cottons made by the little Indian girls. They were described as equal to similar crude cottons brought over from the orient. The Pueblos are potters of rare skill. Several tribes do bead work very similar to the wampum embroideries of ancient times. What they do in moccasin embroidery can be just as well carried out in larger pieces for interior decorations. The Arapahoes and Cheyennes are famous for bead purses, bead belts and passementerie, and the same skill that is used for the making of purses and belts could be just as well applied to the making of valances, galloons, borders, etc. Some of the old Episcopal mission chapels in the west are gorgeous in their ecclesiastical furnishings for the communion table and altar—all contributed by the Indians. As for basketry, it is surprising what unusual skill is portrayed in the manipulation of reeds, either fine or coarse. One who has never examined the Indian basket has no conception of the character of the work, and yet the Alaskan Indians, who make some of the most beautiful baskets in the world, were on the point of starvation only last winter. The Pimas, of Arizona, manipulate willow in a way that is marvelous. They can manufacture anything, from a heavy chair to a watch charm. The Mokis, the Apaches and the Indians of California make a fabric of maidenhair fern stems interwoven with cedar roots, and many other tribes utilize feathers for decorative purposes. We know of one case where $800 was paid for one old Porsso basket made of interwoven feathers."

Atlanta Chapter D. A. R.

The regular meeting of the board of managers of the Atlanta chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be held on Saturday, October 5, 1901, at 3:30 p. m.

Important Meetings.

The Thomas Jefferson chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold their first meeting of the fall Monday at 10 o'clock at the home of the regent, Mrs. Norwood Mitchell, at 66 Alexander street.

In Compliment to Miss Wilma Gaines

Misses Wesley and Margaret Mitchell will entertain their friends at a card party Wednesday morning in honor of Miss Wilma Gaines, of Memphis, the guest of Miss Ora Sue Mitchell. The following young ladies will be present: Miss Wilma Gaines, Miss Mable Stilson, Miss Alma Pope, Miss Mary Howell, Miss Caroline Howell, Miss Pauline Hook, Miss Margaret Duncan, Miss Jessie Mitchell, Miss Vernon Williford, Miss Birdie Patterson, Miss Nellie Dozier, Miss Nellie Shropshire, Miss Daisy Holliday, Miss Louise Hightower, Miss Mai Tompkins, Miss Minnie Atkinson, Miss Ruth Stevens, Miss Susie Saul, Miss Laura Boyd, Miss Louise Dooly, Miss Ora Sue Mitchell, Miss Maybelle Harralson, Miss Leila Belle Fuller, Miss Mary McGuire, Miss Aline Mitchell, Miss Kate Johnson, Miss Ethel Mobley, Miss Lena Orr, Miss Oma Huff, Mrs. W. I. Maddox, Mrs. Elmore Harrison Goodheart, Mrs. Beaumont Davidson, Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mrs. C. D. Maddox, Mrs. L. D. McRae, Mrs. Frank Steinhawer, Mrs. J. E. Pritchett, Mrs. James Weldon Bridge.

Affectation Not Tolerated.

"There is something in the American—or perhaps one should say Anglo-Saxon—temperament (for the same characteristics are noticeable in English society as well) that leavens the fashionable lump of social frivolity, making it, in spite of its shallow aims and ambitions, really healthy and genuine at heart," comments the editor of the woman's department of The New York Tribune.

"This, as every one has noticed, is most apparent when some great national feeling comes to the fore, as was the case in the late Spanish war, or just now, when all mourn together over a great bereavement. But it is not only in great crises that this real soundness is evinced. In smaller things and in every day life there is an undercurrent of genuineness that keeps things wholesome, even if the upper strata leaves much to be desired. For instance, nothing that is really spurious is tolerated in society, and shams of any kind are promptly detected and branded as bad form. It is rather curious to see how fatal pretense of any description is to the social aspirant, who, quite unconscious of the reason, cannot understand why a person of his or her claims is ignored, and some simple, quiet individual passes through the sacred portals apparently without difficulty. Affectation also is an insurmountable stumbling block. In short, the first qualification to success is frank simplicity."

"Stars That Shine By Night and Day"
with pure white and scintillant luster, set in the golden rays of the sinking sun, are being kept for you by . . . .
Davis & Freeman
JEWELERS,
47 Whitehall Street.


REMEMBER There is no stove like
A GAS STOVE.
Saves time and trouble. No dirt. Always ready.
Atlanta Gas Light Co.

Miss Carter's Dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Paine

Miss Frances Carter entertained at a brilliant and beautiful dinner party last evening in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Paine. The table was covered with a duchesse lace cover over crimson satin and the centerpiece was a tall vase of American Beauty roses. At each corner of the table were smaller vases holding the same lovely flowers. Miss Carter wore an exquisite dress of cream lisse painted in morning glories and appliqued in cream lace. The invited guests were Misses Bessie Draper, Hattie Scales, Eugenia Oglesby, Florence Jackson, Sadie Morris, Emmie Johnson, Josie Stockdell, Messrs. Hugh Adams, Euell Gay, James McKeldin, Ulric Atkinson, Fulton Colville, Gordon Kiser, William E. Chapin and Lee Jordan.

In Compliment to Mrs. C. F. Benson

Mrs. J. A. Scott, of 31 Moreland avenue, entertained at lovely luncheon this week in honor of her sister, Mrs. C. F. Benson. Those present were: Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Sr., Mrs. Prioleau, Mrs. C. F. Benson, Mrs. Louise Foster, Mrs. A. T. Spalding, Mrs. Will Spalding and Mrs. Carrie York.

Social Items.

Mr. Richard Hall, of Nashville, Tenn., spent a few hours in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Patten, of Curwensville, Pa., will be the guests of Miss Martha Boyton during the horse show.

The friends of Mrs. Henry Tompkins will regret to learn of her slight illness.

Mr. Howard Richards, of New York, is in the city.

Mrs. Henry Lewis Harrison has returned from a delightful visit to her daughter in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jackson return today from New York.

Miss Margaret Duncan will entertain at cards Tuesday evening in compliment to Miss Gains, of Memphis.

Mrs. Jackson and Miss Florence Jackson leave today for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Smith have returned from a visit to relatives in Florida.

Mr. Wilson King, of Chicago, is in the city for a few days.

Mrs. M. W. Manahan has returned from a visit in the northwest.

Miss Maude Tompkins leaves Sunday night for Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Elizabeth Weston, of New Orleans, returned to her home yesterday.

Mr. John Little has returned from New York.

Miss May and Miss Katherine Miller leave today for Buffalo, where they will spend several weeks.

Mrs. Joseph Raines is recovering from her recent illness.

Mrs. Nellie Peters Black and the Misses Black have returned home.

Mrs. Thomas Clark is very much better.

Miss Emma Hemmingway, of Mississippi, will visit Mrs. J. K. Ottley this fall.

Miss Fannie Lockett, of New York, will visit Atlanta this fall.

Mr. James W. English, Jr., returns home today.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Inman will visit Mr. and Mrs. Henry Inman this month.

Mrs. J. W. Ellard leaves today for a short visit to Augusta before returning to Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall Slaton returned home Thursday morning.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Ridley will move in from their country home at Decatur this week.

Mr. John Carswell, of Savannah, will visit Atlanta during the horse show.

Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe will attend the meeting of the state federation of clubs in Athens.

Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson has returned to her home in Rome.

Mrs. Martin, of Augusta, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Albert Howell.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham return next week from their bridal trip in the west.

Miss L. Graham Crozier will visit friends in Atlanta in November.

Mrs. Burr, of Griffin, Ga., will visit Miss Olive Speer during the horse show.

Judge and Mrs. Don A. Pardee have returned from a month's visit to Ohio.

Mrs. Walker is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Peeples.

The friends of Mrs. George Adair, Sr., will be glad to know that she is better and that her injuries are not serious.

Mrs. Thaddeus E. Horton leaves today for a visit to Savannah.

Mrs. C. Helen Plane will visit Columbus this month.

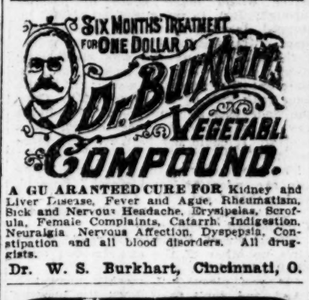
Mrs. Lee Jordan of Macon, arrives in the city the 20th of October.

Mrs. T. E. Horton left last night for Charleston.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lang, of Memphis, Tenn., are the guests of their parents.

A DETERMINED WOMAN.
Finally Found a Food That Cured Her.
"When I first read of the remarkable effects of Grape-Nuts food, I determined to secure some," says Mr. C. W. Aldridge, of Salisbury, Mo. "At that time there was none kept in this town, but my husband ordered some from a Chicago traveler.
"I had been greatly afflicted with sudden attacks of cramps, nausea and vomiting. Tried all sorts of remedies and physicians, but obtained only temporary relief. As soon as I began to use the new food the cramps disappeared and have never reappeared.
"My old attacks of sick stomach were a little slower to yield, but by continuing the food, that trouble has disappeared entirely. I am today perfectly well, can eat anything and everything I wish, without paying the penalty that I used to. We could not and would not, keep house without Grape-Nuts.
"My husband was so delighted with the benefits I received that he has been recommending Grape-Nuts to his customers and has built up a very large trade on the food. He sells them by the case to most of the leading physicians of the county, who prescribe Grape-Nuts very generally. There is some satisfaction in using a really scientifically prepared food."


When selecting a Suit or Overcoat there is often some one beside yourself to be considered. Remember, if you buy in haste you can return at leisure anything that fails to suit all around. It was Franklin who said, "Eat to suit yourself, but dress to suit others." Our stock is replete with "High Art" Clothing that She cannot fail to favor and our prices are reasonable.
SUITS AND OVERCOATS. $10 to $25
Eiseman & Weil,
CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.
26 Whitehall Street.
Exclusive Agents for W. L. Douglas' Shoes for Men.


SIX MONTHS' TREATMENT FOR ONE DOLLAR
Dr. Burkhart's VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
A GUARANTEED CURE FOR Kidney and Liver Disease, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Sick and Nervous Headache, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Female Complaints, Catarrh, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervous Affection, Dyspepsia, Constipation and all blood disorders. All druggists.
Dr. W. S. Burkhart, Cincinnati, O.

We Have Moved To 28 Whitehall
KELLEY, "The Jeweler."

NEWSPAPER MEN FEASTED

Were Guests of Fifth Regiment at Elegant Dinner.

FAIR GROWS IN INTEREST

Mrs. Frank P. Rice and Her Committee Will be in Charge of Refreshments Today.

The newspaper men of Atlanta were the guests of the Fifth regiment at an elegant dinner served at the fair last night. The boys came with their appetites whetted and were fully prepared for the sumptuous feast which was set before them. Colonel Martin and Captain Harry Anderson, who had charge of the dinner, had every detail properly arranged, and the occasion will long be remembered by all who were present.

The attendance at the fair continues to grow and the officers and men of the regiment are altogether sanguine as to the financial results of the affair. So far the receipts have exceeded all expectations.

One of the most attractive features has been the music furnished by the Fifth regiment band. The band is donating its services to the regiment during the fair and has done as much as any company of the regiment to insure the success of the undertaking. The band is one of the main attractions at the fair and the good work that it is doing is appreciated both by the regiment and by the people who are attending the fair.

The executive committee held a meeting yesterday and discussed numerous applications for special nights at the fair. No announcement of the dates of these events has been made, but the committee states that beginning with Monday night there will be a special feature each succeeding night of the fair. These features will be announced daily. They are expected to add greatly to the interest in the fair.

Several visiting officers of the Georgia state troops were present last night and were entertained by the officers of the Fifth regiment.

The refreshments yesterday were in charge of Mrs. Clement A. Evans. Mrs. Frank P. Rice and her committee will be in charge today.

THE CHARGES NOT SUSTAINED

Shiflett's Expense Account Was Found to Be Small.

Nashville, Tenn., October 4.—(Special)—State Revenue Agent Johnson today reported the result of his investigation of the charges made by W. A. Perry, former clerk, against Labor Commissioner R. A. Shiflett. The charges involved the correctness of the commissioner's expense account. The revenue agent found that the charges were not substantiated, the express accounts being correct and legitimate and much less than those of any other commissioner.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Rose, on Peachtree. Mr. Lang leaves in a few days for New York.

The friends of Mrs. J. S. Todd are glad to learn that she is much better.

Mrs. L. D. Lewman leaves in two weeks for Florida, where she will spend the winter.

Mr. Richard Hines, of Macon, will be the guest of friends in the city during the horse show.

The friends of Mrs. Cola Speer will regret to learn of the critical illness of her little son.

Mr. and Mrs. Claud Patterson have returned from a visit to Canada, Niagara and Buffalo.

Mrs. Ben Wylie will have as her guests in November Miss Wylie, of Virginia, a noted belle and beauty. She is the granddaughter of President Tyler and inherits many of the accomplishments of that renowned family.

The Misses Meldrim return to their home in Savannah today.

Mrs. Bun Wylie will entertain at a large reception early in November.

Mr. Jacob Eiseman and his daughter, Miss Selma Eiseman, have returned from Europe. They are stopping at the Herald Square hotel in New York.

The many friends of Mr. G. E. Gramling, formerly of Atlanta, will be glad to hear of his safe return from a voyage to South Africa. He is now in New Orleans, La.


Wilbur's Chocolate
Baron von Liebig, the famous writer on dietetics, says: "Chocolate is a perfect food, as wholesome as it is delicious, a beneficent restorer of exhausted power; but its quality must be good."
If you want to be sure of the quality, drink WILBUR'S CHOCOLATE or COCOA. Cocoa is chocolate without the fatty part.
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THE GRAND
Bargain Matinee Today.
TONIGHT
THE EMINENT COMEDIAN,
HENNESSY LE ROYLE
In the Great Lauch Maker,
"Other People's Money"
Night Prices, 25c to $1. Bargain Matinee, 25c and 50c.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY. | BARGAIN MATINEE TUESDAY.
Fred G. Berger presents Sol Smith Russell's Play.
A POOR RELATION
FREDERIC SUMMERFIELD as "Noah Vale."
ALL THE ORIGINAL SCENERY.
Night Prices 25c to $1.00. Bargain Matinee 25c and 50c. Sale now open.

COLUMBIA THEATRE
MATINEE TODAY—TONIGHT.
BARLOW MINSTRELS.
Donnelly, Coburn & Baldwin, Props.
35—WHITE ARTISTS—35
Night prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. Matinee, 25c, 30c, 50c. Sale now open.

ALL NEXT WEEK
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
D'Ormond Fuller Co.
New Plays! Great Specialties!
Monday Night—"ROMANY RYE."
Prices—10, 20 and 30 cents.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—The undersigned, Mrs. Kate G. Hardin, will sell before the court house door of said county, on the first Tuesday in November, 1901, within the legal hours of sale, ten shares of the capital stock of the Third National bank, of Atlanta, together with the unpaid dividends thereon, the same having been pledged to her by Louis Weihouse to secure the payment of a debt of $2,800 principal, to the highest bidder for cash.
MRS. KATE G. HARDIN.

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TONIGHT.
Anderson's Polite Vaudeville.
Daily Matinees 2:30, Except Monday.
Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, "Taking a Tonic;" A. O. Duncan, Ventriloquist; Louise Brehany, Prima Donna; Wolf and Milton, Fun on a Billiard Table; The Novelty Duo, John and Lillian Hoover; Howley and Leslie, Singers and Dancers.
Same prices always—10c, 25c, 50c. All matinees, 25c. Children, 15c.

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Sold by L. H. Kimmel & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New Orleans.

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Follows in the Footsteps of
Astoria
extra pale beer.
This wholesome beer and tonic is a food drink which builds up the strength and resistance of the body, thus fitting it to endure hardships and command circumstances.
MADE BY THE
Atlanta Brewing and Ice Company.
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An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

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NORTHERN AND EASTERN SUMMER RESORTS
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OLD DOMINION LINE
AND RAIL CONNECTIONS.

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For tickets and general information apply to railroad ticket agents, or to M. B. Crowell, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.; J. F. Mayer, Agent, 1212 Main St. Richmond, Va.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager, New York, N. Y.
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$39.20 TO NEW YORK AND RETURN
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MEN.—Stop taking medicine. If you have small, weak organs, lost power or weakening drains, our Vacuum Organ Developer will restore you. No drugs. Stricture and Varicocele permanently cured in 1 to 4 weeks; 75,000 in use; not one failure; not one returned; effect immediate; no C. O. D. fraud; write for free particulars, sent sealed in plain envelope.
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A GIRL OF THE PEOPLE

By MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON.

Author of "The Barn Stormers," "Fortune's Sport," "Miss Nobody," "Her Royal Highness," "Lady Mary of the Dark House," Etc.

SUMMARY OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.—Sheila Cope is taken by her mother to the theater, and there sees two people who interest her strangely. One is a young man in the pit, to whom she is indefinably drawn, and the other a woman in the stalls. The latter catches Sheila's eye and deliberately exposes a purple scar on her arm. Sheila is startled, for a similar scar on her mother's arm has been a mystery to her since childhood. When Lady Cope notices the woman with the scar she hastily leaves the theater, putting Sheila in a cab and bidding her drive back to the hotel. On her way home the girl catches a glimpse of her mother and the woman with the scar in a four-wheeler. Subsequently the young man of the Lyceum pit renders her an important service. When Sheila reaches the hotel her mother is not there, but presently arrives in a dying condition, with her right arm horribly scarred, and a fresh burn where the scar had been. Murmuring incoherently of "the scar—after all these years—revenge," and "the West Wing." Lady Cope dies of heart disease. It is noticed that she was wearing a black opera cloak instead of the yellow one in which she went out. Sheila instinctively connects this with the woman of the scar. Next day Sheila was down to Arrish Mell Court, her Dorsetshire home, where her mother is buried. She resolves to carry out her mother's dying wish and investigate the West Wing. After a patient search, during which she is startled by mysterious noises, she finds nothing but a tiny key in the pocket of an old tea gown of her mother's. Next day Sir Roger Cope, her cousin, who ignores his title and works as a solicitor, calls. He proposes to her, and when refused, tells her that she is not the daughter of Lady Cope at all, and, as the dead woman left no will, the property belongs to himself as next-of-kin. He gives her the address of her real mother, and Sheila resolves to go to her. She finds her with two girls, by a second marriage, living in a squalid street in Peckham.

CHAPTER VIII.

What I Found at the End of the Journey.

The purse I had desired Swift to bring me was the one which had been in my charge on the night of terror and disaster—the purse that had been rescued for me by a man whose face I had seen once or twice in my dreams since then.

On that night it had held a considerable sum, but the money was all or nearly all gone now. There had been frequent calls upon it during the last day or two at the hotel, and though I had supposed then that I should have plenty of my own by and by, I had not cared to apply to Roger while there remained a fund that I could draw upon instead.

My hand trembled when Swift gave me the purse. She had been away in the next room longer than necessary it seemed, and I had been desperately impatient to know my fate. I was almost sure that, at most, there would be left me no more than twenty or thirty shillings, but what was my surprise when I saw seven bright gold sovereigns!

"Oh, I am so thankful!" I exclaimed. "This will last me a long time." Then, even as I spoke, a torrent of bood rushed up to my face. "Swift, how could you do it?" I said. "Don't you think I know? Don't you think I understand?"

"There's nothing to understand, miss," she returned, stolidly. "I'm sure I can't guess what you mean."

"This is your money. You put it into the purse, knowing or suspecting that I would have nothing besides. It was very good, and I thank you; but I can't take it. Tell me how much is yours, Swift, and how much was really there."

"Oh, miss, as if I would have dared!" she asseverated. "If there's more in the purse than you expected, why, begging your pardon, it's because of your careless way. You didn't know what you had."

"No, but I'm sure—"

"Do, do forgive me interrupting, dear miss," broke in Swift. "But it's too bad of you making out I'd have touched your purse—her ladyship's own purse it was, too. It's as much as to say I'm—well, I won't go on, miss, if you look like that. But do tell me you don't believe I would have done it. Now, miss," she hurried on, before I could do more than look what I felt, "I must be hurrying to get ready, too, if you can spare me."

"Ready for—what?" I echoed.

"Why, to go with you, to be sure."

"I thought you understood." I said, sadly, "I can't take you. I must go alone."

She burst out crying. "Oh, miss, that's the last straw! I must go with you. 'Twould be wicked to stand by and let you go out in the world alone—just like a little white lamb in its ignorance straying into the butcher's hands."

"I am going to—my mother," I answered, choking a little. "She—isn't very rich, and—and I fancy she must live in a small house. She would not know what to do with a maid, and—besides, I couldn't pay you."

"I wouldn't want a penny, miss, and I'd be a 'general,' sooner than leave you," persisted Swift, almost fiercely. I didn't know what she meant by a "general," associating that name only with high officers of the army, but I appreciated her intention. We were miserable together; and when I went down to the carriage, there were all the others in the hall, not a dry eye among them. Somehow, I got through the goodbys, and took one last, long, yearning look at the old house as I and my luggage were driven away.

I left Lull at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Three hours later I arrived at Waterloo Station. My thoughts had been so busy that the journey had not seemed long. Indeed, I had almost dreaded the end, because of the necessity for action it would entail; and besides, I had begun half to repent my rashness in flinging myself upon the world before I was absolutely certain that I could have my mother's protection. When she had been at a distance, I had looked upon her as a sure refuge. Roger had given me her address, and had said positively that she was to be found there. I was her daughter, and it had seemed natural that when the floods of disaster had swept me off my feet, I should try to grasp her hand.

Easel street, Commercial road, meant nothing definite to me. I vaguely thought of Peckham as a suburb, and I had some dim picture in my mind of a neat little ivy-draped house in a small garden, such as I had often seen in the village of Lull.

The London I had known best was the region of parks, big splendid houses, and smart shops. I was not foolish enough to suppose that my mother, who had been described as poor, had her home in such a neighborhood as that, but, as I was driven through street after street, even meaner and more squalid than the ones I had seen on the night I followed Lady Cope from the Lyceum theater, I grew sad and amazed. Was it possible that, while all my life I had lived among beautiful things, the woman who had brought me into the world had been—here?

At last we turned into a narrow street, lined on either side with little gray houses, all exactly alike. It was as if a wall of dirty brick stretched along, with low doors and windows cut into it at intervals; for there was no separation between the houses.

Each hovel had a door of its own, with a window on the ground floor; and above, two more windows. On the broken pavement, or in the gutters, ragged children swarmed; dwarfed girls carrying big-headed, squalling babies almost as large as themselves; toddling boys, with red-rimmed eyes and grimy faces. The babies all seemed to be crying; their young nurses shrilly bidding them be still, or exhorting the boys who shouted over their games to come home at once if they did not wish various horrible consequences to befall them.

It was a dreadful street; the worst I had ever seen, and I wished that my driver would make haste in passing through. But, to my surprised alarm, he stopped, drawing up the cab at the pavement. "He is going to inquire the way," I thought. Yet no; he was clambering slowly off the box. I looked out. We were exactly in front of a door cut in the long gray wall of blackened brick. Over the door was a number—35. My heart gave a leap, and I almost called out a protest. It could not be true. Any place but this.

The driver opened the cab door. "Here you are, miss; 35 Easel street," he said, seeing that I sat still.

"Oh, it can't be the right Easel street!" I exclaimed, tremulously.

"Easel street, Commercial road. There ain't no other of the same name, miss. Shall I knock?"

"If you please," I meekly answered. "And—and don't take down the luggage yet. I'll wait and see if—if—" My voice died. I did not finish the sentence.

There was no bell on the door, which stood ajar. The cabman knocked loudly. From the two upper windows the frowsy heads of several children and a bold-looking young woman appeared. They stared with open-mouthed curiosity at me and the four smart new boxes heaped on the four-wheeler. I shrank back, and wound my fingers nervously together.

"What d'you want?" shrilly demanded the woman. "Miggits or Newlyn?"

I drew my breath in sharply. My mother's name! There was no mistake, then. The cabman turned questioningly to me, and I realized that I must answer. "I want Mrs. Newlyn," I reluctantly thrust out my head to explain.

"Owh!" returned the dweller on the upper floor. "I'm Miggits. Newlyn's the ground floor."

As my informant partially withdrew a girl's face showed itself in the crack of the door; then the door was thrown wide open. She was about fifteen, with pale unwholesome skin, a pert nose, and an aggressive fringe of drab-colored hair. She fixed a pair of light blue eyes upon me, and slowly I descended from the cab, which seemed the only link left between me and familiar decencies of civilization.

"Is Mrs. Newlyn at home?" I inquired in a voice which did not sound like mine, so dull and toneless was it.

"Yes, ma's 'ome." (I started.) "D'ye want to see 'er?"

"If you please. May I—may I walk in?" Already half the swarming population of Easel street had come to its doors and windows to enjoy the sight—such as it was.

I felt curiously giddy. The suggestion in one of the first three words this girl had spoken had caught me by the throat. I entered the narrow passage, having again bidden the cabman wait; and the close odor of the house added to my faintness. A door a few feet down the passage was opened, and I had a dim impression that my companion was bidding me follow her into a room beyond. I obeyed, and then almost recoiled as I passed the threshold.

The room could not have been more than 12 feet square. The boards of the floor were uncovered, and not too clean; the low ceiling was blackened with smoke and the wall, destitute of paper, was decorated with a few glaring, unframed chromo-lithographs, held in place with pins.

In one corner was a tumbled bed, covered, pillows and all, with a dark calico quilt. There was one unclothed deal table, spread with a few common dishes and a tin or two; there were three or four rough wooden chairs; a big box, heaped with a strange medley of cooking utensils and women's outdoor wraps; a mantelshelf, littered with odds and ends, and a kitchen range, into which a woman, with her back turned to me, was throwing a few coals from a battered shovel.

"Ma, 'ere's a lydy to see you," brusquely announced my guide. The woman turned, shovel in hand. My eyes sought her face wistfully, imploringly, for the one gleam of hope left. But the last flicker died out as our eyes met. No subtle voice of nature cried out in my heart: "This is your mother; you are of one flesh and blood." She was a tall, thin woman who might once have been pretty, even ladylike-looking in better days, but there was hardly a vestige of past beauty remaining, though in years she was not really old. Her scanty, grizzled hair was pulled carelessly back from a lined forehead. Her small mouth had a fretful drop; slightly open, in surprise at sight of the visitor, it showed that one front tooth was gone. The cheeks were hollowed in, the well-cut nose sharpened, the complexion of the uniform, faded gray most fashionable in Easel street among those who were not over-florid. She wore a rusty black dress and a colored cotton handkerchief was tied round the thin throat instead of a collar.

My tongue clove to the roof of my mouth. It seemed physically impossible to tell her who I was, to ask her if she were not my mother. But they were both waiting for my explanations. I had to speak. "I—I hope—" A few lame words had come stammeringly, when the elder of the two broke in. "If you're one of those district visitors, why, I can just tell you as I told the last one, that you ain't wanted here," she said, acidly, with a rather better accent than the girl's.

"I—my name is Cope," I stammered. "At least, I always thought it was until today."

Still she stared at me, with little, if any, awakening comprehension in her eyes. I blundered desperately on.

"Perhaps, if you don't know what I mean, it may be a mistake after all. But Lady Cope is dead. I was brought up to believe her my mother, and now—"

Suddenly the woman's pale face changed and reddened with a vivid flush. The small fire-shovel she had been grasping slid out of her hands and fell to the floor with a metallic crash.

"My goodness, gracious me!" she ejaculated, with a gasp. "It's Jenny!"

A faint shiver ran through me. I was not even "Sheila" any more. I was "Jenny."

"I heard today that—that—" I faltered. I could not go on. But she took up the words with a shy, awkward sort of eagerness, as if she were half-afraid of me; while the girl stood by, wide-eyed and dumb in bewilderment. "Did they tell you the whole story? Did they tell you who I was, and all?"

"Sir Roger Cope told me that you were—my mother," I said, dully.

"Well, I never! He told you that! And after Lady Cope making me swear I'd never breathe a word to a soul so long as I lived?"

"Oh, ma, it ain't true, is it?" cried the girl. "She ain't my sister?"

"Hold your tongue and mind your own business," was the sharp answer; and I felt, rather than saw, the flounce of her poor skirts and the toss of her towsled head that the girl gave.

The woman looked keenly at me, her face still flushed and excited, half-suspicious; but she did not take a step nearer.

"I don't think Lady Cope meant me to be told," I answered, choking back a sob. "But Roger knew from the first, Moth—Lady Cope only died a few days ago, though it seems a long, long time."

"You heard today, and you came straight here to see me?" said my newly-found mother, reflectively. "Well, that was very good of you, my dear, that it was. I only wish I had a better house for you to come to. But I haven't had any luck. Totsey, get the young lady a chair. Dear me, I wonder now if you'd let me make you a cup o' tea?"

She still spoke to me as to a stranger of another class from hers, a visitor who must be entertained. She was nervous, and suddenly she became a pathetic figure in my eyes, though I had no stirrings of love. Perhaps this was unnatural, hard-hearted. I cannot help that, for I must paint the picture truly.

I could have screamed or broken into hysterics as Totsey rather sullenly placed a chair for me; but I almost fell into it.

"Is—is it possible that this is my sister?" I forced myself to ask.

"Your half-sister," was the quick reply, as if there were relief in responding to definite questions. "After Lady Cope adopted you, it was hard enough to part with my only one. I can tell you, my dear, but what was I to do?—after she took you away I married again. 'Twas the only thing to do, for I wasn't the sort of woman to be left alone. I had two girls by my second husband, a very different sort of man from your father. I thought, though he was but a rough fellow compared to him, he'd be a protector. But 'twasn't long before I found out it was the money he was after—the money Lady Cope gave me when she took you."

So I had been sold for a price! was the thought that darted through my head. But I was silent, listening.

As she went on there was a loud noise in the passage outside the door. The handle turned. I started and turned around. What was to come now?

(To Be Continued.)

White Man Turned Yellow.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by all druggists.

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On account of National Convention of the Christian Church, tickets sold October 7th-8th-10th and 12th, good returning October 31st, by payment of fifty cents to Joint Agent. Rate open to all. Shortest Line with quickest schedules. Only one change of cars. For rates, time of trains, sleeping car space, etc., write to. J. G. Hollenbeck, District Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Attend Atlanta's Great Fair, October 9-26, 1901—Low Rate Excursion Tickets via Central of Georgia Railway.

For individuals a rate of one fare for the round trip, plus 50 cents admission to the fair grounds; for military and brass bands in uniform, twenty or more on one ticket, 1 cent per mile in each direction, per capita. Tickets on sale from all points in the state of Georgia, October 8-26, inclusive, and from points within the states of Alabama and Florida, October 11, 15, 17, 22 and 24. Final limit of all tickets October 29, 1901.
W. H. FOGG,
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"KIM," BY KIPLING.

The virile master interpreter of human life has written a new book, "Kim." It is the product of his mature genius, working in its best loved land of India. Who there is whose heart has beat in sympathy with Kipling's characters will be glad that he has made this book. "Kim" reflects the masterly simplicity of language to which the author has attained in expressing his dramatic conception of life. "Kim" is sold by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Were Married in Carrollton.

Carrollton, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—Miss Ella J. McDaniel, daughter of the late George A. McDaniel, one of the leading men of this section during his life, was yesterday afternoon married to Mr. John T. Hearn, a newspaper man well known in Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia.

Perfect Health.
Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce
A Vigorous Body.
For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure
TUTT'S Liver PILLS

FOR SALE.

A new 5-room cottage on Dodd avenue, between Cooper and Pryor, lot 50 by 140, is for sale at $1,600.

The house has gas, water, bath and sewerage, cabinet mantels, and is located between two car lines.

It is rented to a good tenant at $16 a month, paying 12 per cent as an investment. As a home it is the class of property that sells for $2,000 to $2,250.

We want to sell this quick. If you want it, don't wait too long.

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RANDALL BROS., COAL
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$7.50

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THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, one year, and The Sunny South, every week, for one year $7.00
The Review of Reviews, monthly, (new subscriptions only) 2.50
Success, monthly, (new subscriptions only) 1.00
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ALL FOR ONLY $7.50 CASH!

Or Take This Splendid Offer:

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, one year, and The Sunny South, every week, for one year $7.00
World's Work, monthly, (new subscriptions only) 3.00
Everybody's Magazine, monthly, (new subscriptions only) 1.00
Total $11.00

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In presenting these two splendid propositions THE CONSTITUTION meets all demands of every intelligent household within its territory.

1. In giving the very best daily newspaper in the south complete and up-to-date in every sense of newspaper effort.

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These publications are the very best issued and give the product of both brains and money, skill and capital, author and typographer, in happiest combination and best results.

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Only $7.50 total cost, cash with the order. The term NEW SUBSCRIBER applies fully; there's no dodging it by any means. If you are now a subscriber to the magazines mentioned, that lets you out entirely so far as those magazines are concerned. In making up your order, if you are a subscriber to Review of Reviews, you may substitute CURRENT LITERATURE for it if acceptable to you, or you may add $1 to our combination price and secure your renewal to The Review of Reviews.

Another Substitution—If you now subscribe to World's Work and wish to accept our second proposition, you may order THE LITERARY DIGEST, a most excellent weekly paper, in lieu of World's Work. In this combination your subscription would cover DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, Everybody's Magazine (monthly) and Literary Digest (weekly), all one year for $7.50 cash.

This is a special 90 days' offer and must be accepted during the time if available to you. Address all orders to THE CONSTITUTION. Remit by postal or express money order, New York Exchange, express or registered letter, thus placing the risk on us.

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Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars and all such goods as belong to a first-class liquor store. Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

Peter Lynch is also running at 7 West Mitchell, his Great Variety Store, and has on hand and receiving Mason's Fruit Jars, metal and glass tops; also Woodbury and Millville Jars, pints, quarts and half gallons.

Just received 8 bushels Red and Brown Valentine Bush Beans, 3 bushels Kentucky Wonder and other Cornfield Beans; Seed Rye, Turnip Seeds of all kinds and other fall seeds.

150 Empty Barrels, Half Barrels, 10 and 5-gallon Kegs for sale. Terms cash.

DR. J. A. LINK, Dentist,
Has opened offices at 56½ Whitehall St., over M. Rich & Bros.'s store. Dr. Link is not connected with any Dental Parlor. 12 years experience. Prices low.

Are You Going West This Fall?

IF SO
You will find the
Atlanta & West Point R. R.
Your quickest, best, most pleasant and attractive route, to all points in Texas, Indian and Oklahoma territories.
For rates, County maps, literature, etc., write to.

GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass. Agt., 7 North Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.
B. F. WYLY, Jr., Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

SPECIAL NOTICES

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SLATON—The friends and acquaintances of the families of Major and Mrs. W. F. Slaton, Professor and Mrs. William M. Slaton, Hon. and Mrs. John M. Slaton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Blanchard and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Waldo are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. W. F. Slaton this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Services at the residence, 536 Courtland avenue. Interment at Oakland cemetery. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: Messrs. Arnold Broyles, E. W. Martin, Lloyd Parks, L. Z. Rosser, Forrest Adair, John C. Ruse, R. A. Redding and Dr. Logan M. Crichton. Pallbearers will please meet at the office of Barclay & Brandon, No. 121 Marietta street, at 3 o'clock.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company will be held in the office of the company, Atlanta, Ga., at 11 a. m., October 11, 1901. F. H. HILL, Assistant Secretary.

Notice.

Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1901.
Will be sold at Police Barracks at 12 noon Saturday, Oct. 5, one red heifer with white face and legs, unless claimed beforehand, ownership proven and expenses paid according to law.
J. W. BALL, Chief Police.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, October 4.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Georgia—Generally fair Saturday, except eastern portion Sunday; fresh southerly local rains in northern portion; Sunday showers and warmer; light variable winds.

Virginia—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday; light northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

North and South Carolina—Fair Saturday; Sunday warmer with increasing cloudiness, probably rain in western portions; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

Local Temperatures.

Highest temperature	87
Lowest temperature	64
Mean temperature	76
Normal temperature	68
Precipitation for past 24 hours	.00
Excess since 1st of month	.00
Excess since January 1	19.30

From Other Stations.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 7 a. m.	Highest temperature.	Rainfall in 24 hours.
Abilene, clear	88	92	.00
Augusta, clear	60	68	.00
Buffalo, clear	46	50	.00
Charleston, clear	64	72	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	58	64	.00
Chattanooga, clear	58	68	.00
Chicago, clear	48	48	.00
Cincinnati, clear	54	58	.00
Corpus Christi, clear	80	82	.00
Detroit, cloudy	48	52	.00
Dodge City, cloudy	48	50	.00
Galveston, clear	76	80	.00
Huron, clear	56	66	.00
Jacksonville, clear	66	78	.00
Jupiter, clear	78	84	.00
Kansas City, clear	54	58	.00
Key West, clear	80	84	.00
Knoxville, clear	54	68	.00
Memphis, cloudy	60	68	.00
Mobile, clear	66	74	.00
Montgomery, clear	66	72	.00
New Orleans, clear	70	78	.00
New York, clear	54	60	.00
Norfolk, part cloudy	50	62	.00
Omaha, par cloudy	52	60	.00
North Platte, rain	52	60	.00
Palestine, clear	72	82	.00
Port Eads, clear	70	76	.00
Raleigh, clear	56	64	.00
Rapid City, part cloudy	64	68	.00
St. Louis, clear	54	66	.00
St. Paul, clear	56	68	.00
Savannah, clear	64	72	.00
Tampa, clear	72	82	.00
Vicksburg, clear	68	76	.00
Wilmington, clear	58	68	.00

T Indicates trace of rain or snow.
J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

Arrive From		Depart To	
Jonesboro	6 45 am	*Jonesboro	8 50 am
*Savannah	7 25 am	*Savannah	8 00 am
*Jonesboro	8 05 am	Hapeville	8 30 am
Hapeville	9 40 am	Jonesboro	12 10 pm
*Macon	11 20 am	Hapeville	3 05 pm
Jonesboro	2 05 pm	*Macon	4 05 pm
Hapeville	4 50 pm	Hapeville	5 05 pm
Hapeville	6 15 pm	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
Savannah	7 45 pm	*Savannah	9 00 pm
Jonesboro	8 10 pm	Jonesboro	11 10 pm
Following Trains Sunday Only:		Following Trains Sunday Only:	
Hapeville	10 45 am	Hapeville	9 10 am
Hapeville	2 05 pm	Hapeville	12 50 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart To	
*Nashville	7 30 am	*Nashville	9 15 am
Marietta	8 40 am	Marietta	12 10 pm
*Nashville	11 35 am	*Nashville	5 00 pm
Marietta	2 40 pm	Marietta	5 35 pm
*Nashville	7 30 pm	*Nashville	9 00 pm

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart To	
*Norfolk	8 00 am	*Clinton	9 25 am
*Washington	3 55 pm	*Washington	5 00 pm
*Clinton	7 00 pm	*Norfolk	8 00 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart To	
*Augusta	5 00 am	*Augusta	7 55 am
Conyers	6 45 am	Lithonia	10 05 am
Covington	7 45 am	*Augusta	3 10 pm
*Augusta	12 20 pm	Conyers	6 00 pm
Lithonia	3 25 pm	Covington	6 10 pm
*Augusta	8 00 pm	*Augusta	11 35 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart To	
*Montgomery	11 40 am	*Montgomery	6 30 am
*Selma	7 30 pm	*Montgomery	12 30 pm
*Selma	11 40 pm	*Selma	4 20 pm
LaGrange	8 25 am	Palmetto	12 01 pm
Palmetto	2 15 pm	LaGrange	5 30 pm
Sunday Only.		Sunday Only.	
LaGrange	10 30 am	LaGrange	8 10 am

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN. (Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta).

Leave Atlanta for Knoxville	9 15 am
Arrive Atlanta from Knoxville	5 30 pm

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Southern Railway,

Famous for Its Great Through Trains and Dining Car Service.

THROUGH COACHES AND SLEEPERS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

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"The Washington and Southwestern Limited."
One of America's Finest Trains
Runs solid Atlanta to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Club Cars, Library Observation Cars, Palace Drawing Room Sleepers and Dining Cars. Leaves Atlanta 12 noon daily, arrives Washington 7 a. m. and New York 12:40 noon.

The United States Fast Mail.
Solid Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to Washington and New York. Through Modern Vestibuled Coaches, Pullman Sleepers and Dining Cars. Sleeping Cars for Asheville, Richmond and Norfolk. Connections for all Virginia and Carolina Resort Places. Leaves Atlanta 11:30 p. m.; arrives Washington 8:30 p. m., New York 6 a. m.

"The Cincinnati and Buffalo Limited"
Through to Cincinnati without change. Sleeping Cars to Louisville, Cincinnati and Buffalo. Leaves Atlanta 5:15 p. m., arrives Cincinnati 8 a. m., Louisville 8:10 a. m. and Buffalo 7:30 p. m. next day.

"The Cincinnati and Louisville Day Express."
High Class Coaches, Sleepers and Dining Cars. Leaves Atlanta 8:30 a. m., arrives Cincinnati 7:30 p. m., and Louisville 7:50 p. m.

"The Kansas City Limited."
Through Chair and Observation Car Atlanta to Memphis; Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars. Leaves Atlanta 8 a. m., arrives Memphis 8:10 p. m., Kansas City 9:40 a. m. Rounds the Quickest to Kansas City, Denver and the West.

"The Florida Limited."
Through Coaches and Sleepers to Jacksonville. Leaves Atlanta 10:45 p. m., arrives Jacksonville 6:30 a. m.

For rates, information, sleeping car berths etc., apply Kimball House Corner, 'Phone 143 or Union Depot, 'Phone 178.